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The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER X—Continued.

Jan and Melisse were happy; and in the joys of these two there was pleasure for the others of the post, as there had been happiness in the presence of the woman. Only upon Cummins had there settled a deep grief. The changes of spring and summer, bringing with them all that this desolate world held of warmth and beauty, filled him with the excruciating pain of his great grief, as if the woman had died but yesterday.

When he first saw the red flowers glowing upon her grave, he buried his head in his arms and sobbed like a child. The woman had loved them. She had always watched for the first red blooms to shoot up out of the wet earth. A hundred times he had gone with her to search for them, and had fastened the first flower in the soft beauty of her hair. Those were the days when, like happy children, they had romped and laughed together out there beyond the black spruce. Often he had caught her up in his strong arms and carried her, tired and hungry but gloriously happy, back to their little home in the clearing, where she would sit and laugh at him as he clumsily prepared their supper.

Thoughts and pictures like those choked him and drove him off alone into the depths of the wilderness. When this spirit impelled him, his moccasined feet would softly tread the paths they had taken in their wanderings; and at every turn a new memory would spring up before him, and he longed to fling himself down there with the sweet spirit of the woman and die.

Little did he dream, at these times, that Jan and Melisse were to cherish these same paths, that out of the old dead joys there were to spring new joys, and that the new joys were to wither and die, even as his own—for a time. Beyond his own great sorrow he saw nothing in the future. He gave up Melisse to Jan.

At last, his gaunt frame thinned by sleepless nights and days of mental torture, he said that the company's business was calling him to Churchill and early in August he left for the bay.

CHAPTER XI.

For Her.

Upon Jan now fell a great responsibility. Melisse was his own. Days passed before he could realize the fullness of his possession. He had meant to go by the Athabasca water route to see Jean de Gravois, leaving Melisse to Cummins for a fortnight or so. Now he gave this up. Day and night he guarded the child; and to Jan's great joy it soon same to pass that whenever he was compelled to leave her for a short time, Melisse would cry for him. At least Maballa assured him that this was so, and Melisse gave evidence of it by her ecstatic joy when he returned.

When Cummins came back from Fort Churchill in the autumn, he brought with him a pack full of things for Melisse, including new books and papers, for which he had spent a share of his season's earnings. As he was freeing these treasures from their wrapping of soft caribou skin, with Jan and Melisse both looking on, he stopped suddenly and glanced from his knees up at the boy.

"They're wondering over at Churchill what became of the missionary who left with the mail, Jan. They say he was last seen at the Etawney."

"And not here?" replied Jan quickly.

"Not that they know of," said Cummins, still keeping his eyes on the boy. "The man who drove him never got back to Churchill. They're wondering where the driver went, too. A company officer has gone up to the Etawney, and it is possible he may come over to Lac Bain. I don't believe he'll find the missionary."

"Neither do I," said Jan quite coolly. "He is probably dead, and the wolves and foxes have eaten him before this—or mebby ze feesh!"

Cummins resumed his task of unpacking, and among the books which he brought forth there were two which he gave to Jan.

"The supply ship from London came in while I was at Churchill, and those came with it," he explained. "They're school-books. There's going to be a school at Churchill next winter, and the winter after that it will be at York Factory, down on the Hayes." He settled back on his heels and looked at Jan. "It's the first school that has ever come nearer than four hundred miles of us. That's at Prince Albert."

For many succeeding days Jan took long walks alone in the forest trails, and silently thrashed out the two problems which Cummins had brought back from Churchill for him. Should he warn Jean de Gravois that a company officer was investigating the disappearance of the missionary?

At first his impulse was to go at once into Jean's haunts beyond the Fond du Lac, and give him the news. But even if the officer did come to Post Lac Bain, how would he knew that the missionary was at the bottom of the lake, and that Jean de Gravois was accountable for it? So in the end Jan decided that it would be folly to stir up the little hunter's fears, and he thought no more of the company's investigator who had gone up to the Etawney.

But the second problem was one whose perplexities troubled him. Cummins' word of the school at Churchill had put a new and thrilling thought into his head, and always with that thought he coupled visions of the growing Melisse. This year the school would be at Churchill, and the next at York Factory, and after that it might be gone forever, so that when Melisse grew up there would be none nearer than what Jan looked upon as other end of the world. Why could not he go to school for Melisse, and store up treasures which in time he might turn over to her?

The scheme was a colossal one, by all odds the largest that had ever entered into his dreams of what life held for him—that he, Jan Thoreau, should learn to read and write, and do other things like the people of the far South, so that he might help to make the little creature in the cabin like her who slept under the watchful spruce. He was stirred to the depths of his soul, now with fear, again with hope and desire and ambition; and it was not until the first cold chills of approaching winter crept down from the north and east that the ultimate test came, and he told Cummins of his intention.

Once his mind was settled, Jan lost no time in putting his plans into action. Mukee knew the trail to Churchill, and agreed to leave with him on the third day—which gave Williams' wife time to make him a new coat of caribou skin.

On the second evening he played for the last time in the little cabin; and after Melisse had fallen asleep he took her up gently in his arms and held her there for a long time, while Cummins looked on in silence. When he replaced her in the little bed against the wall, Cummins put one of his long arms about the boy's shoulders and led him to the door, where they stood looking out upon the grim desolation of the forest that rose black and silent against the starlit background of the sky. High above the thick tops of the spruce rose the lone tree over the grave, like a dark finger pointing up into the night, and Cummins' eyes rested there.

"She heard you first that night, Jan," he spoke softly. "She heard you first that night, Jan," he spoke softly. "She knew that you were coming long before I could hear anything but the crackling in the skies. I believe—she knows—now—"

The arm about Jan's shoulder tightened, and Cummins' head dropped until his rough cheek rested upon the boy's hair. There was something of the gentleness of love in what he did, and in response to it Jan caught the hand that was hanging over his shoulder in both his own.

"Boy, won't you tell me who you are, and why you came that night?"

"I will tell you, now, that I come from ze Great Bear," whispered Jan. "I am only Jan Thoreau, an' ze great God made me come that night because"—his heart throbbed with sudden inspiration as he looked up into his companion's face—"because ze leetle Melisse was here," he finished.

For a time Cummins made no move or sound; then he drew the boy back into the cabin, and from the little gingham-covered box in the corner he took a buckskin bag.

"You are going to Churchill for Melisse and for her," he said in a voice pitched low that it might not awaken the baby. "Take this."

"No, I fin' work with ze compan-ee at Churchill. That is ze gold for Melisse when she grow up. Jan Thoreau is no—what you call heem?"

His teeth gleamed in a smile but it lasted only for an instant. Cummins' face darkened, and he caught him firmly, almost roughly, by the arm.

"Then Jan Thoreau will never come back to Melisse," he exclaimed with finality. "You are going to Churchill to be at school, and not to work with your hands. They are sending you. Do you understand, boy? They!" There was a fierce tremor in his voice. "Which shall it be? Will you take the bag, or will you never again come back to Lac Bain?"

Dumbly Jan reached out and took the buckskin pouch. A dull flush burned in his cheeks. Cummins looked in wonder upon the strange look that came into his eyes.

"I pay back this gold to you and

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Social and Industrial Justice

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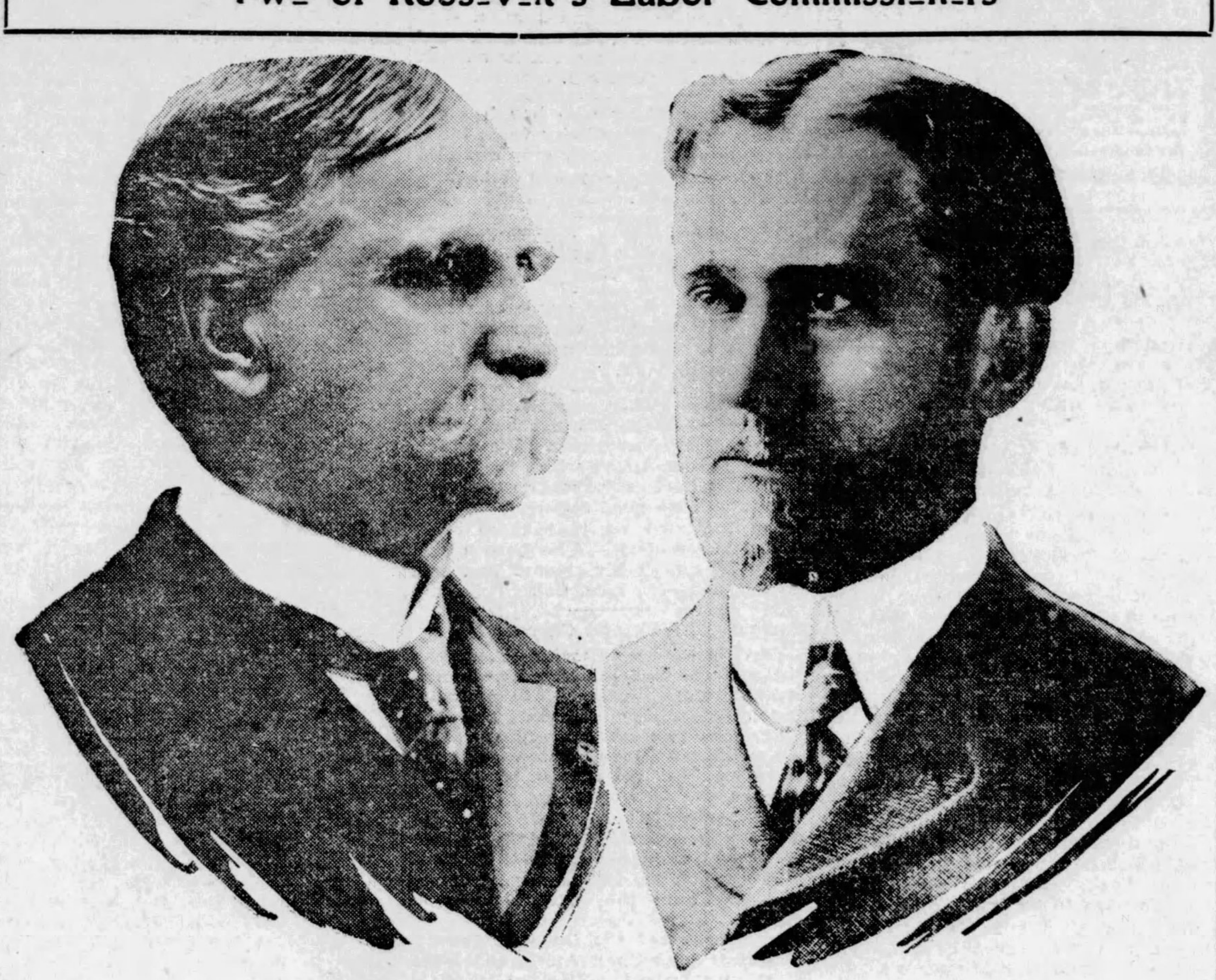
Two of Roosevelt's Labor Commissioners



CARROLL D. WRIGHT

CHARLES P. NEILL.

By the time I became President I had grown to feel with deep intensity of conviction that governmental agencies must find their justification largely in the way in which they are used for the betterment of living and working conditions among the mass of the people. I felt that the fight was really for the abolition of privilege, and one of the first stages in the battle was necessarily to fight for the rights of the workingman. For this reason I felt most strongly that all that the government could do in the interest of labor should be done. The federal government can rarely act with the directness that the state governments act. It can however, do a good deal.

The Government as an Employer.

My purpose was to make the national government itself a model employer of labor, the effort being to make the per diem employe, just as much as the cabinet officer, regard himself as one of the partners employed in the service of the public, proud of his work, eager to do it in the best possible manner, and confident of just treatment. Our aim was also to secure good laws wherever the national government had power, notably in the territories, in the District of Columbia, and in connection with interstate commerce.

The Eight-Hour Law.

I found the eight-hour law a mere farce, the departments rarely enforcing it with any degree of efficiency. This I remedied by executive action. Unfortunately, thoroughly efficient government servants often proved to be the prime offenders so far as the enforcement of the eight-hour law was concerned, because in their zeal to get good work done for the government they became harsh taskmasters, and declined to consider the needs of their fellow-employes who served under them. The more I had studied the subject the more strongly I had become convinced that an eight-hour day under the conditions of labor in the United States was all that could with wisdom and propriety be required either by the government or by private employers; that more than this meant, on the average, a decrease in the qualities that tell for good citizenship. I finally solved the problem, as far as government employes were concerned, by calling in Charles P. Neill, the head of the labor bureau; and, acting on his advice, I speedily made the eight-hour law really effective. Any man who shirked his work, who dawdled and idled, received no mercy; slackness is even worse than harshness; for exactly as in battle mercy to the coward is cruelty to the brave man, so in civil life slackness towards the vicious and idle is harshness towards the honest and hard-working.

Justice for the Workers.

We passed a good law protecting the lives and health of miners in the territories, and other laws providing for the supervising of employment agencies in the District of Columbia, and protecting the health of motormen and conductors on street railways in the District. We practically started the bureau of mines. We provided for safeguarding factory employes in the District against accidents, and for the restriction of child labor therein. We passed a workmen's compensation law for the protection of government employes; a law which did not go as far as I wished, but which was the best I could get, and which committed the government to the right policy. We provided for an investigation of woman and child labor in the United States. We incorporated the national child labor committee. Where we had most difficulty was with the railway companies engaged in interstate business. We passed an act improving safety appliances on railway trains without much opposition, but we had more trouble with acts regulating the hours of labor of railway employes and making those railways which were engaged in interstate commerce liable for injuries to or the death of their employes while on duty. One important step in connection with these latter laws was taken by Attorney General Moody, when, on behalf of the government, he intervened in the case of a wronged employe. It is unjust that a law which has been declared public policy by the representatives of the people should be submitted to the possibility of nullification because the government leaves the enforcement of it to private initiative of poor people who have just suffered some crushing accident. It should be the business of the government to enforce laws of this kind, and to appear in court to argue for their constitutionality and proper enforcement. Thanks to Moody, the government assumed this position. The first employers' liability law affecting interstate railroads was declared unconstitutional. We got through another, which stood the test of the courts.

The Defenders of Injustice.

The principle to which we especially strove to give expression, through these laws and through executive action, was that a right is valueless unless reduced from the abstract to the concrete. This sounds like a truism. So far from being such, the effort practically to apply it was almost revolutionary, and gave rise to the bitterest denunciation of us by all the big lawyers, and all the big newspaper editors, who, whether sincerely or for hire, gave expression to the views of the privileged classes. Ever since the Civil War very many of the decisions of the courts, not as regards ordinary actions between man and man, but as regards the application of great governmental policies for social and industrial justice, had been in reality nothing but ingenious justification of the theory that these policies were mere high-sounding abstractions, and were not to be given practical effect. The tendency of the courts had been, in the majority of cases, jealously to exert their great power in protecting those who least needed protection and hardly to use their power at all in the interest of those who most needed protection. Our desire was to make the Federal Government efficient as an instrument for protecting the rights of labor within its province, and therefore to secure and enforce judicial decisions which would permit us to make this desire effective.

The Narrow Lawyers' View.

Not only some of the Federal judges, but some of the State courts invoked the Constitution in a spirit of the narrowest legalistic obstruction to prevent the Government from acting in defence of labor on interstate railways. In effect, these judges took the view that while Congress had complete power as regards the goods transported by the railways, and could protect wealthy or well-to-do owners of these goods, yet that it had no power to protect the lives of the men engaged in transporting the goods. Such judges freely issued injunctions to prevent the obstruction of traffic in the interest of the property owners, but declared unconstitutional the action of the Government in seeking to safeguard the men, and the families of the men, without whose labor the traffic could not take place. It was an instance of the, largely unconscious, way in which the courts had been twisted into the exaltation of property rights over human rights, and the subordination of the welfare of the laborer when compared with the profit of the man for whom he labored. By what I fear my conservative friends regarded as frightfully aggressive missionary work, which included some uncommonly plain speaking as to certain unjust and antisocial judicial decisions, we succeeded in largely, but by no means altogether, correcting this view, at least so far as the best and most enlightened judges were concerned.

Steward of the People.

Very much the most important action I took as regards labor had nothing to do with legislation, and represented executive action which was not required by the constitution. It illustrated as well as anything that I did the theory which I have called the Jackson-Lincoln theory of the presidency; that is, that occasionally great national crises arise which call for immediate and vigorous executive action, and that in such cases it is the duty of the president to act upon the theory that he is the steward of the people, and that the proper attitude for him to take is that he is bound to assume that he has the legal right to do whatever the needs of the people demand, unless the constitution or the laws explicitly forbid him to do it.

The Great Coal Strike.

Early in the spring of 1902 a universal strike began in the anthracite regions. The miners and operators became deeply embittered, and the strike went on throughout the summer and early fall without any sign of reaching an end, and with almost complete stoppage of mining. In many cities, especially in the east, the heating apparatus is designed for anthracite, so that the bituminous coal is only a very partial substitute. Moreover, in many regions, even in farm houses, many of the provisions are for burning coal and not wood. In consequence, the coal famine became a national menace as the winter approached. In most big cities and many farming districts east of the Mississippi the shortage of anthracite threatened calamity. In the populous industrial states from Ohio eastward, it was not merely calamity, but the direst disaster, that was threatened. Ordinarily conservative men, men very sensitive as to the rights of property under normal conditions, when faced by this crisis felt, quite rightly, that there must be some radical action. The governor of Massachusetts and the mayor of New York both notified me, as the cold weather came on, that if the coal famine continued the misery throughout the northeast, and especially in the great cities, would become appalling, and the consequent public disorder so great that frightful consequences might follow. It is not too much to say that the situation which confronted Pennsylvania, New York and New England, and to a less degree the states of the middle west, in October, 1902, was quite as serious as if they had been threatened by the invasion of a hostile army of overwhelming force.

The big coal operators had banded together, and positively refused to take any steps looking toward an accommodation. They knew that the suffering among the miners was great; they were confident that if order were kept, and nothing further done by the government, they would win; and they refused to consider that the public had any rights in the matter. They were, for the most part, men of unquestionably good private life, and they were merely taking the extreme individualistic view of the rights of property and the freedom of individual action upheld in the laissez faire political economies. The mines were in the state of Pennsylvania. There was no duty whatever laid upon me by the constitution in the matter, and I had in theory no power to act directly unless the governor of Pennsylvania or the legislature, if it were in session, should notify me that Pennsylvania could not keep order, and request me as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States to intervene and keep order.

As long as I could avoid interfering I did so; but I directed the head of the labor bureau, Carroll Wright, to make a thorough investigation and lay the facts fully before me. As September passed without any sign of weakening either among the employers or the striking workmen, the situation became so grave that I felt I would have to try to do something. The thing most feasible was to get both sides to agree to a commission of arbitration, with a promise to accept its findings; the miners to go to work as soon as the commission was appointed, at the old rate of wages. To this proposition the miners, headed by John Mitchell, agreed, stipulating only that I should have the power to name the commission. The operators, however, positively refused. They insisted that all that was necessary to do was for the state to keep order, using the militia as a police force; although both they and the miners asked me to intervene under the interstate commerce law, each side requesting that I proceed against the other, and both requests being impossible.

Finally, on October 3, the representatives of both operators and the miners met before me, in pursuance of my request. The representatives of the miners included as their head and spokesman, John Mitchell, who kept his temper admirably and showed to much advantage. The representatives of the operators, on the contrary, came down in a most insolent frame of mind, refused to talk of arbitration or other accommodation of any kind, and used language that was insulting to the miners and offensive to me. They were curiously ignorant of the popular temper; and when they went away from the interview they, with much pride, gave their own account of it to the papers, exulting in the fact that they had "turned down" both the miners and the President.

I refused to accept the rebuff, however, and continued the effort to get an agreement between the operators and the miners. I was anxious to get this agreement because it would prevent the necessity of taking the extremely drastic action I meditated, and which is hereinafter described.

Silly and Almost Criminal Obstinacy

Fortunately, this time we were successful. Yet we were on the verge of failure, because of self-willed obstinacy on the part of the operators. This obstinacy was utterly silly from their own standpoint, and well-nigh criminal from the standpoint of the people at large. The miners proposed that I should name the commission, and that if I put on a representative of the employing class I should also put on a labor union man. The operators positively declined to accept the suggestion. They insisted upon my naming a commission of only five men, and specified the qualifications these men should have, carefully choosing these qualifications so as to exclude those whom it had leaked out I was thinking of appointing, including ex-President Cleveland. They made the condition that I was to appoint one officer of the engineer corps of the army or navy, one man with experience of mining, one "man of prominence," "eminent as a sociologist," one federal judge of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and one mining engineer. They positively refused to have me appoint any representative of labor, or to put on an extra man. I was desirous of putting on the extra man because Mitchell and the other leaders of the miners had urged me to appoint some high Catholic ecclesiastic. Most of the miners were Catholics, and Mitchell and the leaders were very anxious to secure peaceful acquiescence by the miners in any decision rendered, and they felt that their hands would be strengthened if such an appointment were made. They also, quite properly, insisted that there should be one representative of labor on the commission, as all of the others represented the propertied classes. The operators, however, absolutely refused to acquiesce in the appointment of any representative of labor, and also announced that they would refuse to accept a sixth man on the commission; although they spoke much less decidedly on this point. The labor men left everything in my hands.

The final conferences with the representatives of the operators took place in my rooms on the evening of October 15. Hour after hour went by while I endeavored to make the operators, through their representatives, see that the country would not tolerate their insisting upon such conditions, but in vain. The two representatives of the operators were Robert Bacon and George W. Perkins. They were entirely reasonable, but the operators themselves were entirely unreasonable. They had worked themselves into a frame of mind where they were prepared to sacrifice everything and see civil war in the country rather than back down and acquiesce in the appointment of a representative of labor. It looked as if a deadlock were inevitable.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

Then, suddenly, after about two hours' argument, it dawned upon me that they were not objecting to the thing but to the name. I found that they did not mind my appointing any man, whether he was a labor man or not, so long as he was not appointed as a laboring man, or as a representative of labor; they did not object to my exercising any latitude I chose in the appointments so long as they were made under the headings they had given. I shall never forget the mixture of relief and amusement I felt when I thoroughly grasped the fact that while they would heroically submit to anarchy rather than have Tweedledum, yet if I would call it Tweedledee they would accept it with rapture; it gave me an illuminating glimpse into one corner of the mighty brains of these "captains of industry." In order to carry the great and vital point and secure agreement by both parties, all that was necessary for me to do was to commit a technical and nominal absurdity with a solemn face. This I gladly did.

I announced at once that I accepted the terms laid down. With this understanding, I appointed the labor man I had all along had in view, Mr. E. E. Clark, the head of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, calling him an "eminent sociologist"—a term which I doubt whether he had ever previously heard. He was a first-class man, whom I afterward put on the interstate commerce commission. I added to the arbitration commission, on my own authority, a sixth member, in the person of Bishop Spalding, a Catholic bishop, of Peoria, Ill., one of the very best men to be found in the entire country. The man whom the operators had expected me to appoint as the sociologist was Carroll Wright—who really was an eminent sociologist. I put him on as recorder of the commission, and added him as a seventh member as soon as the commission got fairly started. In publishing the list of the commissioners, when I came to Clark's appointment, I added: "As a sociologist—the President assuming that for the purposes of such a commission, the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge."

An Admirable Commission.

The relief of the whole country was so great that the sudden appearance of the head of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors as an "eminent sociologist" merely furnished material for puzzled comment on the part of the press. It was a most admirable commission. It did a noteworthy work, and its report is a monument in the history of the relations of labor and capital in this country. The strike, by the way, brought me into contact with more than one man who was afterward a valued friend and fellow-worker. On the suggestion of Carroll Wright I appointed as assistant recorders to the commission Charles P. Neill, whom I afterward made labor commissioner, to succeed Wright himself, and Mr. Edward A. Moseley.

Stick to Sugar Beets, Says Government

Washington, March 1.—That the department of agriculture is convinced that American farmers should continue to grow sugar beets, though congress in removing the duty on sugar took away an incentive to sugar beet growing, is to be noted in a bulletin just issued.

This bulletin consists of the very latest wisdom as to sugar beet culture, with incidental advise on making use on the farm of the by-products of the crop. The chief points in cultivating the beet are laid down as follows:

Select the field for sugar beets with reference to the quality of the surface and subsoils, the condition of drainage and their fitness to follow the preceding crop.

Plow thoroughly and deeply in the fall if possible.

Make the seed bed firm below as well as near the surface.

Plant in the spring as soon as the soil and weather conditions are right.

Use plenty of seed to insure a good stand, and do not plant too deep.

Hold the moisture in contact with the seed by the use of press wheels and the roller.

Cultivate as soon as the rows can be seen, but do not throw the dirt over the beets.

Block and thin the beets just as soon as they are large enough to handle.

Space with reference to the strength and moisture holding capacity of the soil.

In thinning, aim to leave the strongest and best beets.

Rotate with other crops to improve the soil condition and to eliminate pests.

Keep plenty of live stock to utilize the beet tops and other feed and to supply stable manure.

In harvesting the beets see that they are all gathered, properly topped, and as free as possible from dirt.

Cover the beets as soon as topped to prevent evaporation.

Utilize beet tops, pulp, and lime with a view to improving soil conditions.

Valuable By-Products.

The by-products of the beet field and sugar mill if properly handled may form a valuable asset to the beet grower. Many farmers sell the beet tops for a cash price ranging from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre. If the farmer does this, he is the loser. The tops are of greater value to him as a stock food, and besides if he allows the tops to leave his farm he loses their value as a manure.

The most economical way is to gather the tops into piles soon after they wilt. After they have cured in the piles they should be hauled to the feed yard where they should be fed in properly constructed racks to avoid waste. The manure resulting from this feeding should be hauled to the field, spread evenly, and plowed under. If the tops were free from disease, the manure can be profitably applied to the ground to be used for the next crop of beets. However, if any disease, especially leaf-spot or crown-rot, was noticeable on the beet leaves and crowns, the manure should be used only on the ground that is not to be put into beets for two years or more; or, better, the wilted tops should be put into the silo, where all leaf-spot spores will be killed.

Another by-product of the sugar beet which makes excellent stock food, is the beet pulp. This is the refuse that remains after the beet roots have been sliceed and the sugar extracted. As a stock food it may be used as green pulp or it may be dried. The pulp is prepared for the drier by having the excess water pressed out, after which it is subjected either to direct heat or steam heat until it is apparently dry. It may be dried by itself or it may have molasses or other material mixed with it to improve its feeding value.

The pulp, either green or dried, however, is not a balanced ration, and should be fed with other material furnishing protein. The dried pulp will keep almost indefinitely if stored in a dry place. The wet pulp will keep for several months even when piled on the ground in the open.

The third important by-product of the sugar beet is the waste lime. This has considerable value if used to correct the acid condition of the soil. It is well known that a soil should be neutral or slightly alkaline to produce the best results. Lime can combine with injurious acids that develop in soils and render them neutral. If, therefore, a soil is inclined to be acid an application of lime will be beneficial. Ordinarily an application of from 500 to 2,000 pounds of waste lime per acre will correct the acidity and otherwise improve the soil. Any finely divided or airslacked lime will serve this purpose, but the waste lime may usually be had for the hauling. It is, therefore, an inexpensive remedy. Heavy soils which tend to become too compact are improved by the use of lime.

The value of lime has never been fully realized, and it should come into more general use to improve soil conditions. In Europe it has an actual money value, not only for farmers who purchase large quantities of it, but for manufacturers of commercial fertilizer who use it as a filler for their goods.

Abe Martin

Th' reason some folks don't understand th' income tax is because they don't want to.

When we watch some folks eat we can't help thinkin' what great brick masons they'd make—'specially if there's some apple butter on th' table.

THE MIDLANDERS

BY
CHARLES
TENNEY
JACKSON

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CHAPTER XXI—Continued.

He went in and bought a copy of If I Were the Only Girl, etc. Then he ran across Jeffries, of the Times, whom he used to know in Rome, and who envied Wiley for being his own master and the big frog in the little puddle; and Wiley said, "That's so," but secretly envied Jeffries his place in the big puddle of city newspaperdom.

Then Jeffries said curiously: "Saw you were in politics down in the old town, Wiley?"

"Sort of. The Delroy bunch got me to run against Jim Hall, and bless me, if I didn't beat his head off in the primary."

"Thunder—you in congress! Oh, great guns, Wiley!"

"That's what they all say."

"Is Thad unanimous?"

"The old skunk will knife me, but the court house ring is about down and out, I think. Had to put Harlan Van Hart on their ticket this fall to sort of brace it up. The people has riz up, and let a yelp, Benny, and I'm on the riz with 'em! Come on, I'll take you to a show this afternoon."

"Ain't one in town worth killing."

"What's the matter with The Girl and the Burglar?"

"Some more bunk handed us from Broadway. But the girl in it is all to the good. She's peeled off a three-bagger with this town."

"Sing?" quavered Mr. Curran palpitatingly.

"Not much. No one can in these shows."

"Act?" continued Mr. Curran, more palpitatingly.

"Not much. She doesn't have to. Nobody does. But this girl's got the nerve and personality, and the dear old pub. always falls for that. She just reaches out over the lights and grabs 'em with her smile."

"What—" faltered Mr. Curran, "is her name?"

"Ain't you heard? Aurelie Lindstrom. She came out of your corn belt somewhere. First season in big business. Cohan & Snitz took her out of a Broadway bunch green as grass, and the first night here she saved the show by making faces. The leading woman blew up and quit right there."

"Let's go!" cried Mr Curran.

"Can't. I'm on city hall today. But take it in, she'll do to pass an hour with."

Mr. Curran hurried away. He walked four blocks and gazed into another store front piled with If I Were the Only Girl, etc., "featured by Aurelie Lindstrom in The Girl and the Burglar," and then another and another! And finally he went to the lake front and gazed on the massive pile wherein she lived. He had lost his nerve: he was afraid to go in. He forgot all about congress and affairs of state. He went to see a wholesale paper house on business, and took in the Art Museum, resolved that he would call on Aurelie at 5. Then he reasoned that was too close to dinner and he'd probably bother her and six or seven millionaires who'd be hanging around in the portieres; so he dined alone at the Annex and drank a pint of champagne as riotously as a country editor can drink champagne. After dinner it was too late to see her, so he concluded it would be best to watch her act first and make up his mind unprejudiced by personal contact. By great luck he got a ticket from a speculator, for the house was sold out. His ticket was for the last row downstairs, but he didn't care; it was enough to be under the same roof with Aurelie; the orchestra squawking and the program boys hustling over his feet; and all about him the dinner-filled and waddly importance with which people go to shows. Wiley had been long enough away from cities to take pleasure in watching the mob crowd in, and hearing the rustle of their gowns and hats, and smelling their perfumes. The esthete's soul in him drew away from their lust of feed and spectacle, their exploiting banality, yet he knew this repugnance had no place in a politician and he was trying to be a politician.

Then the orchestra played that chirrupy, zing-zing music with which all musical comedies begin, and the curtain shot up to discover that theatric novelty which all good shows must have—the dilemma of the Rich Young Man. This time he was in disguise abroad, where he had followed the daughter of the Wall Street Operator. And the German Innkeeper, the English Lord, the American Aunt, the Chauffeur, the Waiter, the girls in the cafe, the cablegram, the ticker, and all those novel things for which the American people pay two dollars, and at which they laugh delightedly. There wasn't any burglar, but he wasn't necessary.

Mr. Curran waited feverishly. That kid, something surely would go wrong and spoil his delight!

But—she came.

Mr. Curran forgot to breathe. She was beautiful, and yet not so as he had seen her in the woods. But it wasn't that—out of her abounding and fun-loving health came alternately a droll abandon and then demureness; she was apart from all the professional people about her because of the delight with which she romped through her part. She hadn't a ghost of a stage voice, or a stage look, or a stage walk; the people were beginning to laugh when she came on, and she was laughing with them; and out of the silly dialogue of the Rich Young Man, who delighted everybody by stealing the Chauffeur's coat, she drew more two-dollar mirth for Cohan & Snitz.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Locomotive Engineer Has Remarkable Experience

I have been thinking that word from me would benefit those who may be suffering as I was before I began taking your Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. I am a locomotive engineer, employed on the Tyrone & Clearfield Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Three years ago I was afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble so bad that I was compelled to lay off duty from my engine and was in the care of two doctors. However, their medicine did not benefit me. One day, I noticed your advertisement, to send name and address for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root. At this time my trouble had reached a serious stage. I sent for the sample bottle and in three days received a small bottle of Swamp-Root, which I took according to directions, and by the time I had taken the contents, I could pass water more freely. I was so pleased with my experiment that I sent my wife to the drug store of W. H. Milick, Phillipsburg, Pa., and secured a one-dollar bottle. I continued taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root until I was entirely cured. Now whenever I feel any pain or soreness after being exposed to bad weather or hard work, I take a dose or two of Swamp-Root. I cannot recommend this remedy too highly, especially to brother engineers who are more or less troubled with their kidneys (more than any other class of men.) Yours truly,

T. J. VAN SCOYOC,
1206 Lincoln Ave., Tyrone, Pa.

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
County of Blair, }

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, T. J. Van Scoyoc, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement is true. Sworn and subscribed to before me this 15th day of July, A. D., 1909.

H. B. CALDEWOOD,
Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

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The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"She can't act!" gasped Mr. Curran, horrified. "It's just only Aurelie!"

That was it. Just Aurelie enjoying herself immensely, laughing in a wondrous creation of a gown that wilted Mr. Curran even to think upon. Then she began to sing, still in a great good humor, that heart-throb of the American people: If I Were the Only Girl in the World, Don't You Think You Could Love Me? and the boys in the gallery raised a tremendous racket. She had to sing it four times and each time Mr. Curran rocked and moaned.

"She can't sing! Oh, Aurelie!"

But presently, with the uproarious pleasure of all these people, a great rapture came to Wiley Curran's heart. She was just Aurelie, yet magically she won her way, all health and grace and honest gaiety. That was all she had to give.

He went out after the act and had a drink, the tears in his eyes. "The kid—the dear kid!" he murmured, and had another drink.

When he got back the stage was a great splash of color, girls, hats, gowns, arms, legs, imitation champagne, conservation about sugar stock and motor-cars; but Mr. Curran waited impatiently for the commedienne. He couldn't get to his seat and stood by the rail. But when she came, this time in a dinner gown and opera cloak and sang My Rosebud Girl—really, this time, with a native lyric sweetness—Wiley sighed with more content, which may, after all, have been the two drinks. It was an amazing splendor and success, and he looked about in complacence that he knew her and the others did not. And one of those glances went to the figure of a man standing near, which he watched curiously, for it was familiar. Then he saw that it was Harlan Van Hart. Harlan, in the gloom of the foyer, watching imperturbably. Before Wiley could move, the young man's gaze shifted. He came directly, and without surprise, to the other man.

"Wiley?"

"You here?"

"You saw the Journal tonight?"

"No." He shrugged toward the stage. "Of her?"

Harlan motioned enigmatically. "Come with me. I want to show you. Although, I don't know why I should."

Curran followed to the cafe. They took a table. Harlan waived the waiter aside. "It's this—" He drew the paper from his pocket. "Why I came here, By God, to save her, Wiley, if it's true!"

The news article announced the supposed engagement of Aurelie Lindstrom, of the Cohan & Snitz combination, to a young man whom all the West knew for his plunging on the Board of Trade, his motor racing, his divorce proceedings and his affairs with women of the underworld.

"I presume you know who Benham is?"

Curran's voice came to a whisper. "He lies! Ah, God, it's not so!"

"He dares publish it as so. And I came to see. I came to save her, and you—to amuse yourself!"

The older man stared at him. His hand came from his pocket. "I came to give her this. Her little rosary!"

Harlan's eyes were on it. It had lain upon her neck all those nights of his summer love with her. "Her name," he muttered on, "given as a former chorus girl—and coupled with Joe Benham's! It's horrible!"

"It's a lie!"

Harlan sat back cooly. His gray eyes beckoned the waiter. "I'll see." He was writing on a tab. Then, to the waiter: "Ring for a messenger. I'll send for her. To meet us here after the performance."

Curran watched him silently. Harlan had become the man. The touch of the Viking in his blond strength, which Wiley had always admired, was up, young, triumphing, primally ruthless. Curran would not have dared send that message—curt, direct, demanding that she come. He was conscious now of fighting against an obsession of the younger man's victoriousness. He would stop short of the gambler's chance, the staking of his all on his confidence in his own power.

And in fifteen minutes the boy came back. She had written nothing, she had merely told him she would come. Then they waited an intolerable hour, talking vainly on matters of the town, politics and business, law and newspapering. Wiley fidgeted; Harlan was imperturably serene. The cafe filled with a crush of after-theater feeders, the hum and motion became livelier as midnight drew on. And then, when they were still trying to entertain each other with commonplace and constrained confidence, none of that old joy of intercourse between them, there was a stir behind their table and Aurelie was there.

They were both on their feet. Her amazement was delightful. She had a hand to each of them, crying out distraction; she was provoked at them; why hadn't they come like gentlemen to await her at the stage door instead of sending for her? She felt as if she had been arrested. Harlan looked at Wiley, and Wiley at him. She was puzzled—but she had come!

Already the cafe people were looking at them. Aurelie was colorful, aglow with small poses and careless graces; she smiled ingenuously on them with phrases of her barbarous French which, she had not been slow to learn, added to her distinction.

"I'm alone. I declined everybody for you!" And for their lives neither man knew at which she was looking—it must be both.

"You had an engagement, Aurelie?" Wiley asked her.

"Oh, just a little one—not enough to matter, like the Paris lady's baby! I'll make them all wait—for you. You know these chappy chaps I've got acquainted with don't bother me much."

Wiley looked at Harlan. Plainly Joe Benham's millions and motors hadn't dazzled Aurelie.

It's fine to see you-all." She persisted in "you-alls," and "I reckons," and "aint's," when she felt like them. "Just fine. I did feel hurt because none of my old friends ever looked me up in Chicago. And me a real lady now! Mr. Levy says they're going to reorganize the New York production and give me a chance on Broadway—little old New York where Ada Norman and I nearly starved to death"—she picked an olive from the dish: "Oh, tell me how is Uncle Michigan and the baby?"

Harlan didn't know. "Fine!" retorted Wiley. "And Knute says there never were so many rabbits up on Eagle Point. He's waiting for you to come back, and he's training old Nellie's pups to trail 'em."

She was filled with laughter. She had a pup that could beat Nellie's! Yes, sir! "And how is your old shop, Mr. Curran, and Aunt Abby and her Banbury tarts; and which drunk printer have you got now—Jim Mims or the Dutch one?" She played her part before her school-day lover; not for the worlds would she have noticed his silent stubbornness. "Do you-all really want me to come back and play in the tin opera-house? How big and grand it used to seem! I never went except way up in the gallery with Knute, and I used to see you boys—Mr. Curran in a front seat, for he didn't have to pay anything; and Harlan always there with some of the high-school girls."

She sighed demurely. "That was before I went to school!"

"Aurelie," put in Harlan gravely, "you've not changed a bit."

"I'm not going to change. I'm not gone greatly on these cities. When all these managers and stage directors get on their high horse with me I say: 'Oh, you go to the devil—you don't impress me a bit!' And then they threaten to discharge me or something, and I say: 'Go ahead—I can go back to Rome, Iowa, and play in the tin opera-house! Hen McFetridge is going to buy it for me!'"

"You ever hear from Hen McFetridge?"

"The twins wrote me from San Francisco. They've made money again, out of mineral water this time."

Harlan frowned. Hen and Ben had not improved Aurelie's good name in Rome, Iowa, by going bankrupt backing her maiden stage tour. She rambled on: "Now tell me, who made this up to come in and surprise me?"

They looked at each other. "We met here to-night," said Harlan, "in the theater."

"Indeed?" She read them a shrewd instant. "And do you like the piece? I don't. It's silly, Mr. Curran. I don't think so much of the stage as I did. It's all graft, and unless a girl is very lucky she won't get on unless"—Aurelie paused—"unless she has the right friends. But people have been mighty good to me."

"I suspect, Aurelie," murmured Mr. Curran, "you are mighty good to them."

She gave Mr. Curran a soulful enigmatic glance. "That's why I like you, Mr. Curran! Just saying things like that!" She sighed: "Harlan wouldn't!" She looked at him with long reproach.

Harlan could not smile. He was bewildered trying to imagine where Aurelie had acquired all these manners and yet not overlaid her naturalness. She dressed beautifully, yet with taste, even with all her old vagabond love of colors. She made them live with health. Cohan & Snitz knew this impress on the audiences. Pretty things and gladness! But one of the reviewers talked of Aurelie and the psychology of dress, and Aurelie shuddered. Le bon Dieu, did not psychology have to do with ghosts!

To Be Continued.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments which will be the most valuable answers.

In The Blade of February 12, jalap powder was recommended as a cure for hog cholera, but the amount to use was not stated. Please tell how much to use.—R., Daphne, Ala.

Will some reader who has had experience with winter hairy vetch kindly tell its value as a hay crop and also in the improving of a young orchard?—B., Gassoway, W. Va.

What shall I give a two-year-old heifer to cause her to get with calf?—S., Clickton, W. Va.

For spavin mix one ounce of verdigris in one quart of vinegar and rub on three or four times a day.—B., Bolton Landing, N. Y.

In answer to M., Columbia, Cal., will say that chickens did not have liver trouble, but tuberculosis. We had a turkey at one time with the same trouble. It had gray spots on the liver, was thin, with good appetite. A physician informed us that these spots meant tuberculosis. The houses had better be thoroughly cleaned and sick fowls killed.—N., Yolo, Cal.

Pasteurized Milk and Cheese.

The advantages of making American cheese from pasteurized milk, from a sanitary standpoint, are being more and more forcibly demonstrated each year. For two successive seasons experiments have been carried on at the dairy school of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, and a series of factory tests have been made in co-operation with the cheesemakers in different sections of the state to determine the effects of pasteurized milk used in the manufacture of cheese.

The results of the first experiments and tests in making American cheese from pasteurized milk, published in Research Bulletin 27, of the Wisconsin experiment station, by J. L. Sammis and A. T. Bruhn, indicated that an increased yield resulted, and when the milk supply was defective the quality of cheese was improved by the pasteurization process.

In the summer of 1912 similar tests were made in a cheese factory at Spring Green, where a portion of the milk from each day's supply was pasteurized and made into cheese by a representative of the College of Agriculture, while the remainder was handled by the local cheesemaker in the usual manner. The results of these tests were so satisfactory that it was decided to continue the work at other factories in 1913. Accordingly the new process was put on trial during the present season at factories located near Spring Green, DeForest, Waldo and Sheboygan Falls. The pasteurized milk cheese has sold regularly at the ruling market prices. Among the advantages of the new process listed in Bulletin 27 may be mentioned the following: A more sanitary product due to pasteurization, and an increase in yield amounting to 5 per cent of the weight of the cheese.

The Wheat Crop.

The department of agriculture says that the largest crop of wheat ever raised in this country was that of 1913, being over 763,000,000 bushels, valued at $610,000,000. Of course these are estimates. Two former wheat crops have been more valuable. Compared with the average of the five preceding years this crop is 4 per cent greater and 14½ per cent more valuable. The high production of this year is due to the extraordinary size of the winter wheat crop, which considerably exceeded the highest previous production and amounted to nearly 524,000,000 bushels. In the production of wheat in 1913 the leading states are Kansas, North Dakota and Minnesota, in the order named. The estimated wheat area this year was 50,184,000 acres, an increase of nearly 10 per cent over 1912.

Potato Quarantine Regulations.

The regulations issued by the department of agriculture governing the importation of potatoes into the United States made it incumbent on any country not under quarantine, desiring to offer potatoes for export to the United States first to declare an effective quarantine, prohibiting the entry into such country of potatoes from any country or district quarantined in the United States. This meant, for instance, that Bermuda or any other country not covered by quarantine would first have to take extensive quarantine action against all foreign countries under quarantine by the United States as to potato importations. The regulations have now been changed so that foreign countries not under quarantine are given the alternative of either forbidding by law the exportation to the United States of all potatoes not home-grown or quarantining against all countries now covered by the United States quarantine as originally provided.

POULTRY

Hopper Feeding.

The advantages of the hopper feeding are many, but the main one is that the laying hen always can find something to eat when she needs it to make eggs. A nearly balanced ration can be furnished in the hopper mash and in case the fowls should be forgotten they will have the hopper to go to. It also does away with a great deal of labor which is perhaps the most important factor for the diversified farmer.

It is doubtful whether it would be wisdom to rely entirely upon the hoppers alone to supply the fowls with sufficient food, but in connection with hopper feeding the fowls need be fed whole grain. Hens need exercise and some feed thrown in the litter gives them something to work for. Some, however, depend upon hopper feeding altogether, and make a success of it.

Shelter Ducks and Geese.

Ducks and geese will stand rather low temperatures if they are sheltered from the wind and snow and the floor is bedded with clean dry straw. They should be given their liberty whenever they choose to go outside.

Their shelter should be open toward the south. A house of this style is a splendid shelter for ducks and geese, and costs very little to build. The ducks and geese run together in the house except at feeding time, when the ducks are fed at a separate trough.

Grit for Birds.

The fact is generally known that fowls require a constant supply of grit. The question is, when there is not a natural supply of grit available, how is it going to be supplied?

Grit can be supplied in many forms. The natural way in which the chickens pick it off the ground is in the form of little sharp stones. A cheap as well as a good way of supplying grit, then, is to lay in a supply of coarse sand or fine gravel. Any farmer or even any city poultryman can obtain such material. A wagon load for a farmer is not too much. It should be placed away in a dry place and a supply kept constantly before the fowls all the time. In summer it may be scattered on the ground around the yard, but in winter the grit should be kept in shallow boxes in the poultry house.

The poultryman who for any reason can not obtain gravel or sand will have to resort to what he can buy in the poultry supply houses. At the poultry supply house he can buy either mica crystal grit or crushed oyster shell. The former can be had in different sizes for fowls of all ages. Chicks require grit just as much as do grown fowls.

If you ever have any plaster, do not let it go to waste. The hens like to pick this for the lime that is in it. They also like to pick the small cinders out of the ash pile. Try them with this and if they eat it and do well, then you can govern yourself accordingly. Charcoal is a good absorbent and for this reason it is a healthful thing for the chickens to eat. It absorbs all obnoxious gases.

Clean Feed for Eggs.

Just because an egg is freshly laid by an apparently healthy hen it can not be assumed that it is a good egg, according to James G. Halpin of the University of Wisconsin, who emphasizes the need of clean, wholesome food for the production of first-class eggs. Hens are are forced to obtain the greater proportion of their living as scavengers and given a poor range to work on cannot produce eggs of as good quality as can a flock which regularly is fed a good ration.

Eggs lacking in protein have a watery white and the shell is apt to be thin owing to the partial absence of lime. Such eggs, besides being of less value as a food, are more than likely to bring forth puny chickens of low vitality, subject to white diarrhea and an early death. With proper quantities of wheat, bran, clover, oyster shell and sound grains in the ration fed to laying hens, eggs with firm shells, rich in protein and delicately flavored are sure to result, provided, of course, that the flock is given clean nests and runs and is kept free from mites.

THE DAIRY

Attending the Fresh Cow.

For the first few days after freshening, say for two weeks, a cow should be considered an invalid, and she should be treated as such. This is very important, for if mistakes are made then they are liable to affect the profits during the whole period of lactation.

Care should be taken that she does not get chilled. It very often happens that circulation is below normal at the time of calving, and one should watch very carefully. No draft should be allowed to strike a cow. If one notices that the circulation is not up to normal then a blanket should be placed on the cow and left there until the blood flows normal again. Sometimes, of course, this is not necessary, but you never know when it is going to be. It is well to watch such things.

Then again, feeding should be watched more carefully than later. Much harm is done by trying to get the cow onto a good ration of grain too soon. Before the cow freshens she has been having a light grain ration, because it was not necessary to feed heavily. Now as soon as she freshens it is not good judgment to commence feeding liberally at first. Care should be taken that the grain ration be just the same as it has been and perhaps less for a day or two. Then gradually increase the quantity. She ought not to be on a full grain ration until two weeks or more after she has freshened. Of course, cows will sometimes stand a sudden increase of feed without any apparent injury, and then again they are injured seriously, and the only thing to do is to be safe. So gradually increase the grain until you have her on the ration necessary for her to produce at the most profit. You need not be as careful with the roughage, because a cow will seldom if ever eat enough corn silage or clover hay, or in fact any roughage, to be injurious to her, but the concentrated part should be increased gradually, and if you do it so you will have no cause for regret afterwards.

Keeping Germs Out of Milk.

Now is the time of the year when the hair on the udder of the cow is growing quite long and will tend to hold dirt, manure and filth. If it is not removed it becomes a menace to clean milk for when the udder is handled the dirt falls into the milk.

This dirt and filth contaminate the milk, for there are countless millions of germs in every small particle of dirt that clings to the cow.

A very good and simple method of ridding the udder of dirt is to clip the hair rather closely. Then wipe the udder before each milking with a damp cloth. This may seem a big job to one not in the habit of doing it but in reality it takes but a very short time and means a great deal to one who desires wholesome and clean milk.

In an experiment conducted not long ago, it was found that on a single filthy hair of a cow there were 7,500 germs roosting while the hair on the udder of a moderately clean cow, whose udder has been clipped and cared for contained only 325 germs. Which cow's milk would you prefer?

NO GUSHER
But Tells Facts About Postum.

A Wis. lady found an easy and safe way out of the ills caused by coffee. She says:

"We quit coffee and have used Postum for the past eight years, and drink it nearly every meal. We never tire of it.

"For several years previous to quitting coffee I could scarcely eat anything on account of dyspepsia, bloating after meals, palpitation, sick headache—in fact was in such misery and distress I tried living on hot water and toast.

"Hearing of Postum I began drinking it and found it delicious. My ailments disappeared, and now I can eat anything I want without trouble.

"My parents and husband had about the same experience. Mother would often suffer after eating while yet drinking coffee. My husband was a great coffee drinker and suffered from indigestion and headache.

"After he stopped coffee and began Postum both ailments left him. He will not drink anything else now and we have it three times a day. I could write more but am no gusher—only state plain facts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

THE GARDEN

Growing Early Plants.

Rich, black, sandy loam is heated in boxes in the range oven until every weed is dead. The soil is then moistened through with rainwater and rows are laid out two inches apart, with a straight edge pressed one-quarter inch into the soil. This makes a uniform furrow so they all come up at one time, a matter of great importance for good, thrifty plants.

Only the best seeds that can be obtained are planted. The seed is soaked in lukewarm water overnight, which will make from three to seven days difference in coming up. The soil is firmed over them by hand. On the range shelf and on shelves in windows open to sun light they are placed and sparingly sprinkled every other day, until up, which will take cabbage and cauliflower seed five to 10 days, celery 10 to 20 days, onions seven to 12, tomatoes six to 12.

When the plants are well up, the soil is stirred with a common table fork which cultivates them, and it is surprising to note their increased growth and vigor after such treatment. Weak sudsy water is always used in wetting them down. This keeps all insects away, adds potash, and we have never had plants "damp off" when treated this way.

When plants have formed three to four leaves they are transplanted to strawberry boxes filled with similar soil, putting from one to two dozen in each box, depending upon variety or kind.—Farm and Home.

Early Tomatoes.

Any farmer can enjoy early tomatoes by exercising a little care and foresight. Seeds should be planted during February in window boxes. After the plants are well started they may be transplanted into the hot bed. When five or six inches high, the plants should be placed in 3½-inch pots. The potted plants are again placed in the hot-beds or in cold-frames and left until they are so rootbound that growth is checked. Then the weather should be warm enough to permit their being placed in the open ground.

The pots serve a double purpose: they check the growth so that the plants are dwarfed and so come into earlier bearing. And they make it possible to transplant with small loss. A neighbor claims to have good success with paper. The entire plant is lifted out in the paper lining and placed in the ground. If bottomless pots are used, they should be placed on boards to keep the roots from growing into the ground.

THE ORCHARD

Value of Bagging Grapes.

When grapes are bagged at an early stage there is hardly any work in the fruit line that pays better. It practically assumes a perfect bunch. The time to bag them just as soon as the flowering is over. Many insects and blights are not long in finding out a bunch of grapes, and though a week or two after flowering would be soon enough, in all probability, it is better to do the work as soon as the flowers fade. Almost everyone is familiar with the length of a bunch of grapes, and the bagging all one has to do is to place the bunch inside of a bag of sufficient length, give the mouth of the bag a folding or twisting together, and then pinning the mouth, and the work is done and the bunch is safe. With the closing and fastening of the mouth of the bag it both excludes fungus germs and all insects, both of which pests destroy whole crops often where not molested.—Market Growers' Journal.

Care of Small Fruits.

Fruit of small size on berry bushes is not always chargeable to poor varieties, but is usually due to poor culture and no pruning. Currants are largely borne on wood three or four years old. Wood that is older than this should be pruned out and enough young canes allowed to take their place. This may be done at any time after the fruit is ripe. Keep the plants well cultivated and fertilize with barnyard manure.

LIVE STOCK

Rye in Stock Feeding.

The feeding value of rye is very similar to that of corn, and it may be used wherever corn is an appropriate feed, except that it must be ground for all classes of animals except sheep. Rye, however, is a more expensive feed than corn either from the point of view of the producer or from its market value. Under normal conditions the only circumstances under which rye may be profitably fed are in using it immediately after the threshing season either for hogs or lambs so as to fit them for market earlier than could be done were corn depended upon as the principal grain feed. Rye should never be fed to poultry because of its difficulty in digestion.

Rye serves a very valuable place in a rotation following corn and serving as a late fall and spring pasturage, and later to be hogged down upon the ground where grown. Where this is not considered practical it may be threshed, ground and fed as a slop to growing hogs. Where clover pasturage is available no other supplementary feed is needed.

Keeping Horses at Work.

As many die from lack of work as from overwork. A horse standing idle on a full ration finds his digestive and excretory organs overtaxed, with the result that poisonous elements form in the ailmentary tract. These may be stored up in the blood and become active only when the horse is again put to work, or may become immediately effective. The horse that is not doing his usual amount of work should be put on a very much lighter ration than ordinary.

Butchering Sheep.

The work of killing and dressing a sheep is a little more difficult than that of dressing a hog, but when the art is thoroughly mastered the operation can be speedily and neatly performed. Sheep that I intend to kill I remove from the rest of the flock from eight to 10 hours before slaughtering. I put them in a rather dark, close pen without feed, so as to allow the stomach and intestines to become clear. To kill I put the animal on its side in a V-shaped trough about a foot and a half above the ground. The feet are tied and the animal put so that its head will extend beyond the end of the trough. I place one hand on the back of the neck and the other under the jaw. Then by a quick motion I break its neck to end all suffering. In this way the animal is not only rendered unconscious, but bleeds more completely after it is stuck. As soon as the neck is broken I stick it with a sharp knife just back of the ear, being sure to sever both jugular veins. I cut through to the backbone, but exercise care not to sever the gullet, otherwise its contents would come up and spoil the flavor of the meat. Then I start skinning on the hind legs, insert gambrel, and hang up the same as with hogs. I never let the wool touch the meat. I let the knife slip down sideways and keep it clean by frequently dipping it in water. After the skin is pulled down from the hind legs, it is "clubbed off" with a short, clean stick. In drawing I split the animal down the belly from tail to breastbone, being careful not to cut the entrails. With a sharp knife the hams are divided, and when the carcass is spread open to cool I wash it off by throwing a bucket of clean, cool water over it. By pursuing this method the meat is free from the "mutton taste."—J. S. Underwood in Farm and Fireside.

Cheapening the Rations.

The Iowa station has found that a small amount of oil meal or cottonseed meal added to corn and oats improves and cheapens the ration for work horses. A mixture of 77 pounds of shelled corn, 15 pounds of oats and eight pounds of oil meal gave somewhat better results than oil meal, and the ration was a little cheaper in the proportion of 79 pounds of corn, 15 pounds of oats and 6 pounds of oil meal.

$1 URSERY STOCK Dollar Specials $1
50 Concord Grapes $1
20 Apple $1. 20 Peach $1
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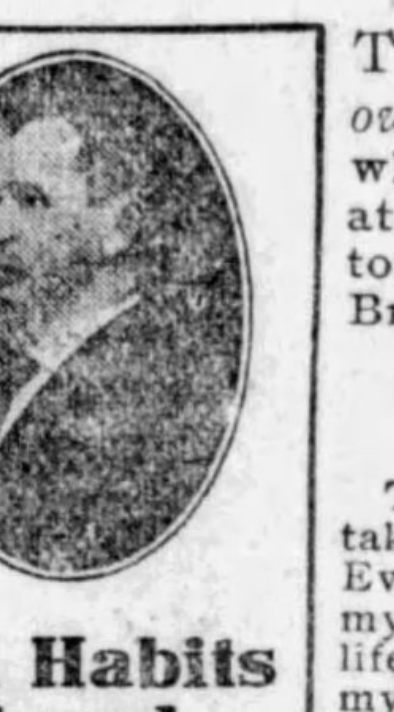

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Please send, free of cost, to the address below, Prof. Beery's Introductory Course in Horsemanship
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Bad Habits Cured By Beery System
Refusing to lead.
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Lugging on the bit.
Lunging and plunging.
Refusing to stand.
Refusing to back.
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Afraid of robes.
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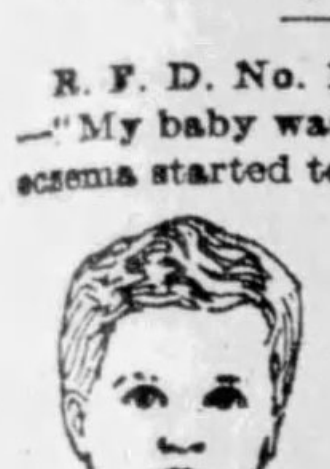
Afraid of cars.
Afraid of sound of a gun.
Afraid of band playing.
Afraid of steam engine.
Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.
Running away.
Kicking.
Biting. Striking.
Hard to shoe.
Bad to groom.
Breaking straps.
Refusing to hold back while going down hill.
Scaring at hogs or dogs along the road.
Tail switcher.
Lolling the tongue.
Jumping fences.
Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

To all men owning horses, who answer this advertisement immediately, I will positively send my introductory course in Horse Training and Colt Breaking ABSOLUTELY FREE.
World's Greatest System of Horsemanship
Twenty-five thousand FARMERS and horse-owners have taken my regular course and found that it does the work. Even if you have only one horse, it will pay you to master my wonderful system. The Beery Course is the result of a lifetime's work as a tamer and trainer of horses. As one of my students has said, "The horse has never been foaled that Prof. Beery cannot handle." My record proves it.
Master Any Horse
The Beery Course gives you the priceless secrets of a lifetime—enables you to master any horse—to tell the disposition of any horse at sight—to add many dollars to the value of every horse you handle—and my students are all good traders.
Break a Colt in Double-Quick Time!
You can do it by my simple practical, humane system. There is a lot of money in colt training.
Make $1,200 to $3,000 a Year
Many of my graduates are making big money as professional horse trainers at home or traveling. I made a fortune traveling and giving exhibitions. You have the same opportunity.
BEFORE TRAINING
AFTER TRAINING
My Graduates Are Doing Wonders
A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship, N. Y., says: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for $110, gave them a few lessons, and have been offered $400 for the pair." Fred Bowden, R. R. No. 2, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "It's worth many times its cost." I have many similar letters from graduates all over the world.
Send the Coupon
and get the Introductory Course in Horse Training FREE. This special offer may never be repeated. Act now. Tell me about your horse.
PROF. JESSE BEERY
Box 35, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

UNSIGHTLY ECZEMA BURNED AWFULLY

On Baby's Face, Head, Chest and Arm. Was Disfigured. All One Crust. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Cured.

R. F. D. No. 1, Box 72, Dennison, Ohio.—"My baby was two months old when the eczema started to break out on her face and head and a little on her chest and arm. It broke out into pimples and it must have itched and burned awfully badly because the child would do nothing but scratch. I had to keep her hands wrapped up and when she scratched it would get sorer and unsightly. She was disfigured. It was all one crust. Her clothes would be sticking to the sores on her arm and chest. She was always getting worse.



"I tried ——— and it did not help her. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and the first few days I used them I could tell she was feeling better. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment. I washed her with the Cuticura Soap and then dried her and I would take my fingers and put the Cuticura Ointment on the sores. In three months she was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Mary Paulin, June 7, 1913.

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair and remove crusts, scales and dandruff, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are most effective, agreeable and economical. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

PENSIONS FOR PREACHERS

New York, Feb. 28.—The Protestant Episcopal church is ready to provide pensions for clergymen of that denomination.

DEWEY READY TO FIRE ON GERMANY

Hot Quarrel at Manila Is Related Now by German Admiral.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Admiral Von Diederichs replies in print today to the statements made by Admiral Dewey regarding the exciting incidents between the American and German naval commanders in Manila bay during the Spanish-American war.

The reply is published in the official Marines Rundschau and is spread over 11,000 words. It contains the report of the visit made to Admiral Dewey of July 10, 1898, by the then flag lieutenant, Von Hintze, who is now German minister to Mexico.

It is evident from this report that Admiral Dewey threatened the Germans with war if they did not cease their interference with the blockade regulations and if they refused to permit the Americans to make the inquiries necessary to establish the identity of neutral warships.

Von Diederichs says:

"Admiral Dewey gradually talked himself into a passion. He said 'why, I shall stop every vessel, whatever may be her colliers. And if she does not stop, I shall fire at her. And that means war, do you know, sir?' When the phrase 'if Germany wants war,' etc., occurred again, I took my leave.

"I was under the impression that this in itself trivial incident put a match to a mass of explosives which had long been accumulating in Admiral Dewey's mind from suspicion, rumor and newspaper reports."

The remainder of Admiral Von Diederichs' statement is virtually a repetition in expanded form of the interview he gave to the Associated Press a few days ago.

What is Woman's Beauty but Health

And the Basis of Her Health and Vigor Lies in the Careful Regulation of the Bowels.

If woman's beauty depended upon cosmetics, every woman would be a picture of loveliness. But beauty lies deeper than that. It lies in health. In the majority of cases the basis of health, and the cause of sickness, can be traced to the action of the bowels.

The headaches, the lassitude, the sallow skin and the lusterless eyes are usually due to constipation. So many things that women do habitually conduce to this trouble. They do not eat carefully, they eat indigestible foods because the foods are served daintily and they do not exercise enough. But whatever the particular cause may be it is important that the condition should be corrected.

An ideal remedy for women, and one especially suited to their delicate requirements, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which thousands of women endorse highly, among them Mrs. C. S. Vance, of 511 S. Ray St., New Castle, Pa. At times she had spells of indigestion so severe that she thought she would die. Syrup Pepsin regulated her stomach and bowels, and she attributes her excellent health today to this remedy.

All the family can use Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, for thousands of mothers give it to babies and children. It is also admirably suited to the requirements of elderly people, in fact to all who by reason of age or infirmity cannot stand harsh salts, cathartics, pills, or purgatives. These should always be avoided, for at best their effect is only for that day, while a genuine remedy like Syrup Pepsin acts mildly but permanently.

MRS. C. S. VANCE.

It can be conveniently obtained at any drug store at fifty cents or one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded. You will find it gentle in action, pleasant in taste, and free from griping, and its tonic properties have a distinct value to women. It is the most widely used laxative-tonic in America today and thousands of families are now never without it.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

EUGENICS BRANDED AS JOKE

Professor Prefers Individuality and High Ideals.

Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 27.—Branding Eugenics as the greatest snare of modern thought, Prof. A. L. Kroeber, of the department of anthropology of the University of California, declared in a lecture today that the movement was a "joke." "The American press and public treat it as such," he said. According to Prof. Kroeber, "individual endeavor and high ideals are the only things that will make better human beings.

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Large, handsome rocker in beautiful rich golden finish. Upholstered in Manhattan leather. Broad arms. Roomy spring seat 19 inches square. Back 38 in. high from floor, 24 in. from seat. Weight 30 lbs.

Full size Iron Bed	$1.39
Kitchen Cabinet Base and Top	5.15
Handsome Set of 6 Dining Chairs	6.50
Brussels Room Rug 9x12 feet	9.65

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Send us $10 and we will ship you one first-class new 40 lb. Feather Bed, one pair 6 lb. new Feather Pillows ($2.50), one pair full size Blankets ($3.00), one dandy Comfort, full size ($3.00), one full size Sheet ($1.00), one pair Pillow Slips (50c), all for only $10. All new goods and no trash. Biggest Bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks.

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Resinol is also an excellent household remedy for pimples, dandruff, sores, burns, bruises, boils, and for a score of other uses where a soothing, healing application is needed. It contains nothing of a harsh or injurious nature and can be used with confidence on the tenderest or most irritated surface. Practically every druggist sells Resinol Ointment (50c. and $1.00), and Resinol Soap (25c). For trial free, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Buy in the original blue package and avoid "substitutes."

WOMEN PURGE COUNCIL

Chicago Loses Some Undesirables in Election.

HOW MEN AND WOMEN VOTED AT PRIMARIES

Total vote	173,820
Men	126,291
Women	47,529

HOW WOMEN VOTED BY PARTY

Democrats	33,381
Republicans	10,189
Progressives	3,297
Socialists	662

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Chicago women signalized their debut as voters yesterday by aiding in purging the city council of more undesirables than ever before in the memory of the oldest members. Women judges and clerks also made possible a record in the early tabulation of the returns.

Ten aldermen were retired to private life as the result of ward fights, in which the women took a lively interest. All those defeated are Democrats, and with one exception were opposed by the Municipal Voters' League.

Mayor Harrison was given a personal rebuke by the defeat of council members whom he had made a special effort to have renominated.

FOR A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

President of Illinois State School Is for Fess Bill.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois, today submitted to the house committee on education an exhaustive argument in favor of the Fess bill establishing a national university in Washington in which he emphasized the uplifting influence such an institution would exert.

SILK All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—All PURE SILK Waste taken out. Best sort to make Quilts, Cushions, etc. Big lot 10c; 3 Big lots 25c; 7 for 50c; 16 for $1.00, postpaid. INDIA SILK CO., McKINLEY PARK, CHICAGO

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Then write us for our plan as to how you can obtain for a few hours easy and pleasant work a beautiful Suit or Silk Dress made in latest up-to-date New York style, **just what you need for Easter.** Take advantage of this extraordinary opportunity to-day. **WHITTAKER,** Importers, Dept. E. Broadway & 144th St., N. Y. City.

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A PERFECTLY MATCHED HUMAN HAIR SWITCH **FREE**

Here Is the Fairest Proposition One Woman Can Make to Another

CORONET BRAID.

Send us a sample of your hair and we will make you this beautiful **Human Hair Switch to match.** 22 inches, $1.50; 24 inches $2.00; 26 inches $3.00. If satisfactory, remit to us within 5 days, or sell three to your friends and get yours **absolutely free.** Extra shades cost a trifle more. These Quality Switches are all made in our sanitary factory of all human hair from Europe's peasantry. They are soft and lustrous, full length and weight, and can be had in straight or wavy hair. **Coronet Braid 4 oz.,** an always popular hair dress. Special at **$3.45.** Illustrated catalog for five cents in stamps.

SPECIAL

Three Separate Strand Switches.	Our Price
22-in. 1¾ oz., regular $3.50 value	$1.65
24-in., 2¾ oz., regular $5.00 value	2.75
26-in. 3¼ oz., regular $6.00 value	3.50

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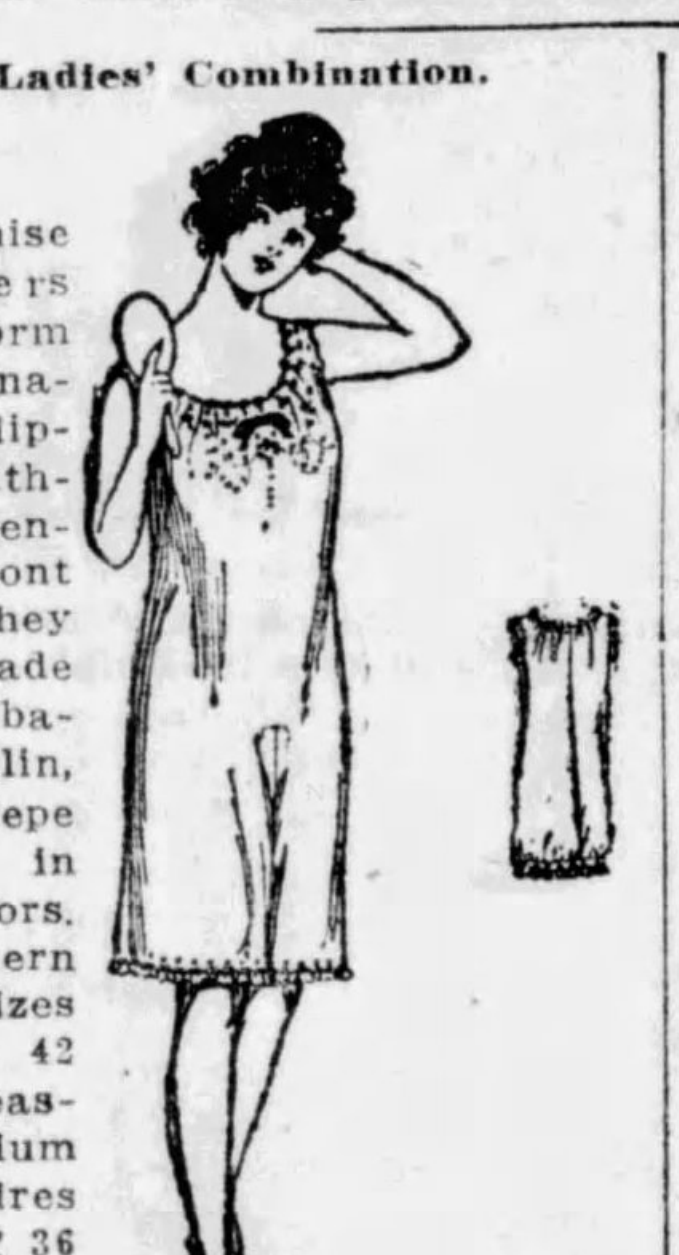
1833 So. St. Louis Ave., Chicago

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6440—Ladies' Combination.

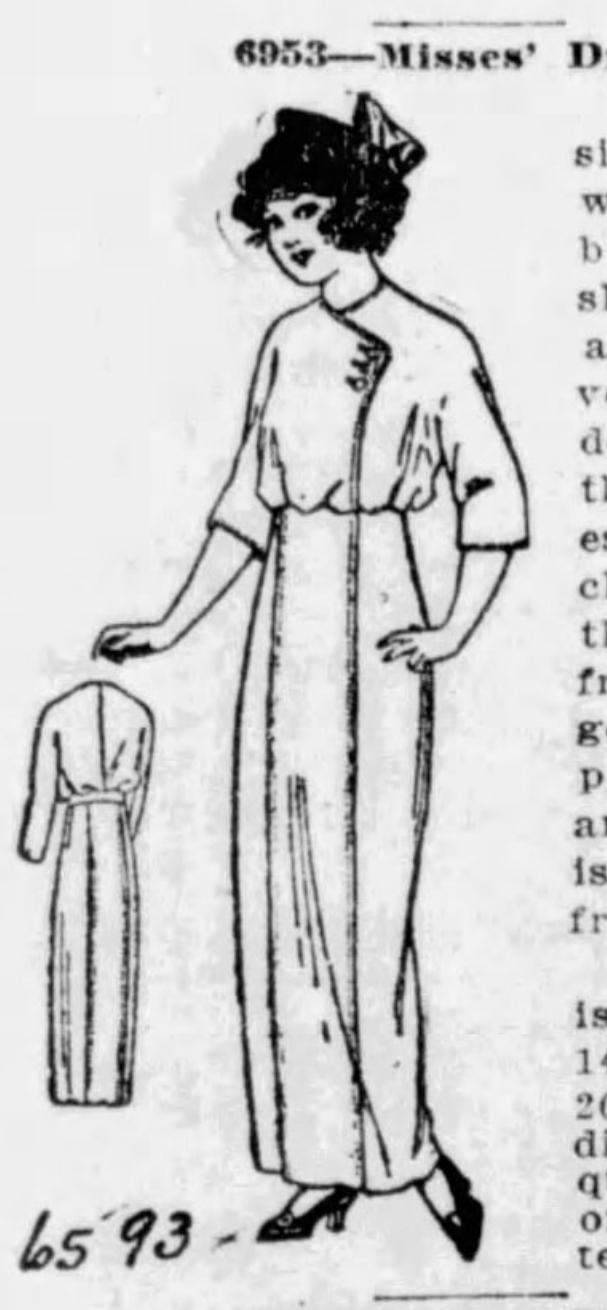


6440

The chemise and drawers which form this combination are slipped on without any opening in front or back. They may be made of cambric, batiste, muslin, lawn or crepe de chine in white or colors.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36 in. material.

6953—Misses' Dress.

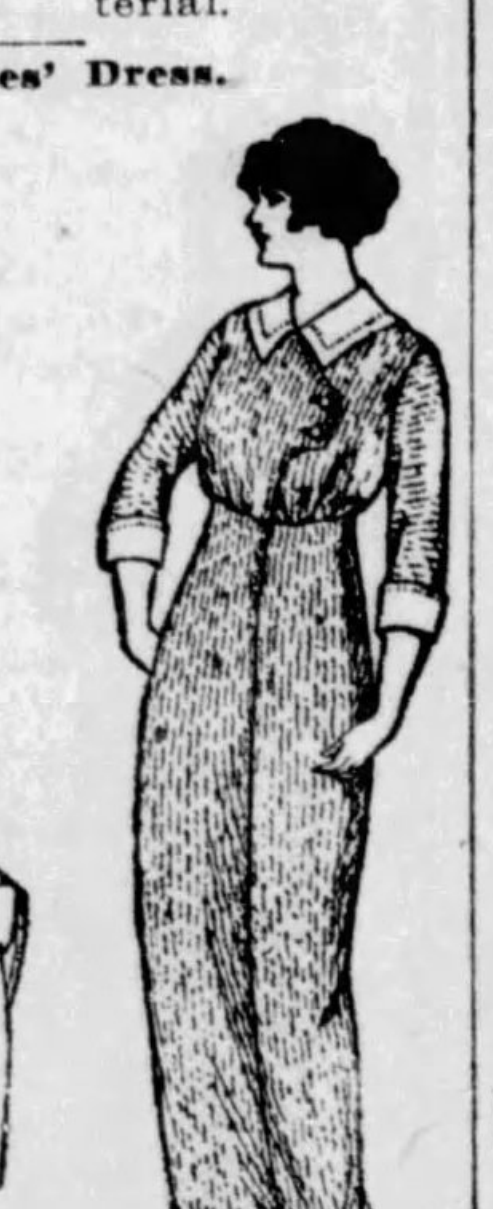


6593

This novel design shows a waist that has body and sleeves in one and which is very loose under the arm; this is the latest mode. The closing is at the side of the front. The four gore skirt has panel front and back and is closed in front.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 4¼ yds. of 44 in. material.

6625—Ladies' Dress.

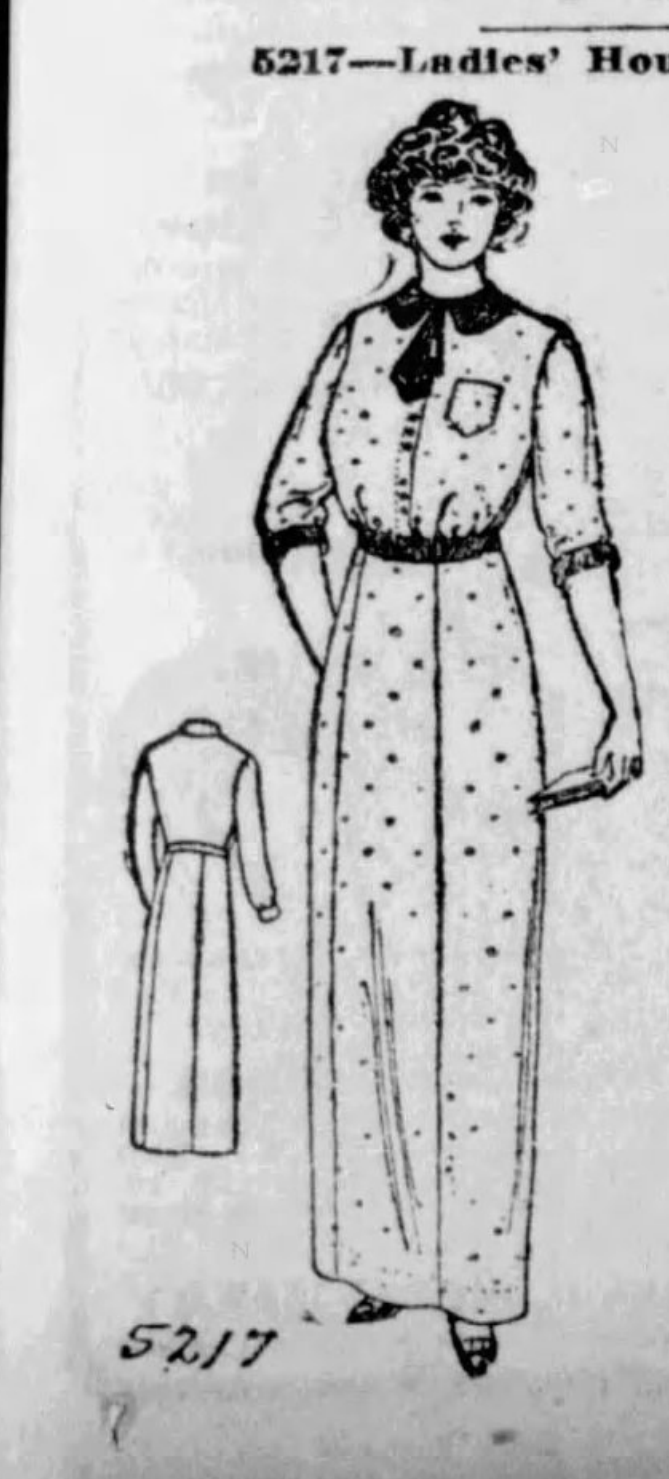


6625

Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used to make this dress. The dress closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The four gored skirt can be made with either the high or regulation waistline.

The pattern 6625 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 54 inch material and ¾ yard of 27 in. contrasting goods.

5217—Ladies' House Dress.

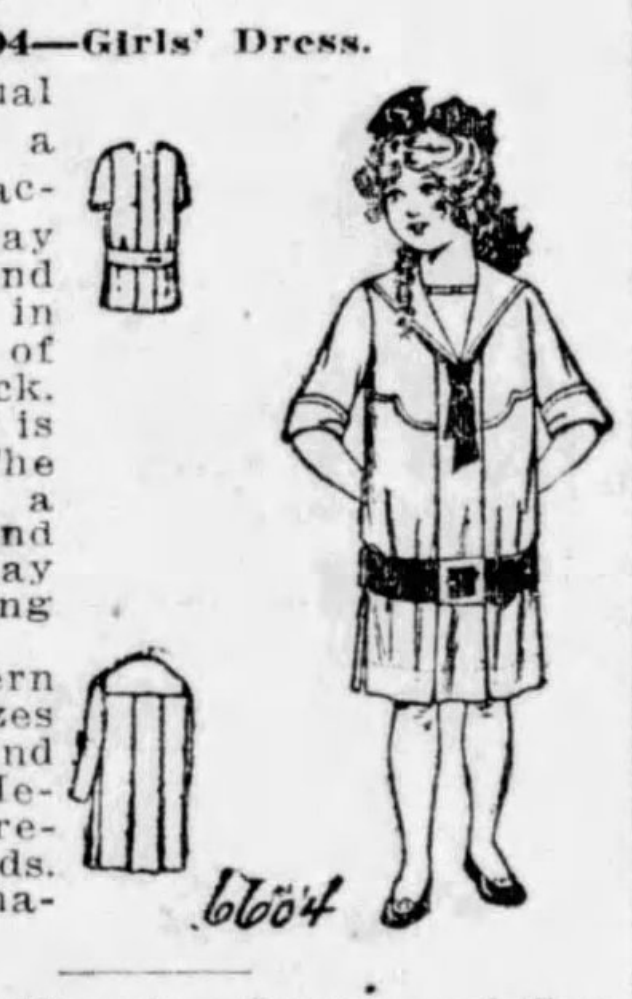


5217

Entirely plain, with front closing, round neck elbow sleeves. A seven gore skirt has a box pleat in the back and a side front closing. These frocks are made of challie, cashmere and wash materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 yds. of 36 inch material.

6604—Girls' Dress.

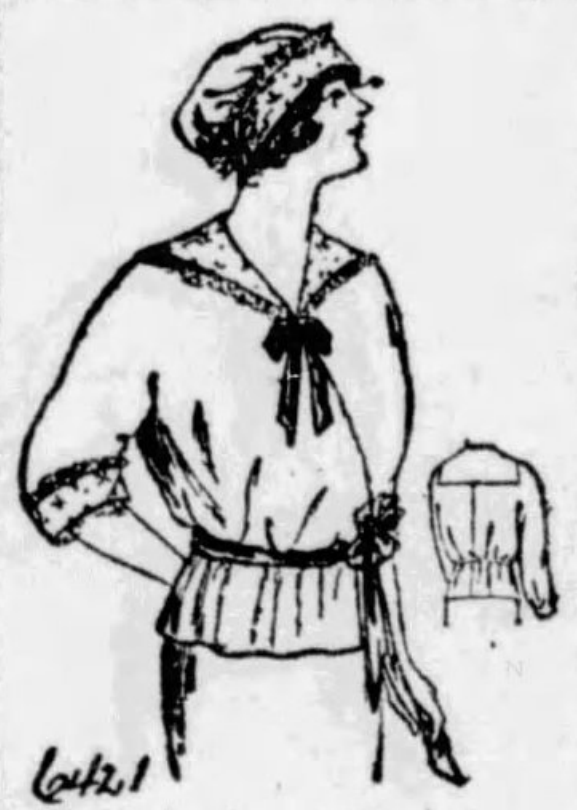


6604

An unusual frock with a deep yoke facing which may be omitted and a box pleat in the center of front and back. The closing is in front. The neck has a wide collar and the sleeves may be long or short.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yds. of 36 in. material.

6421—Ladies' Dressing Sacque and Cap.

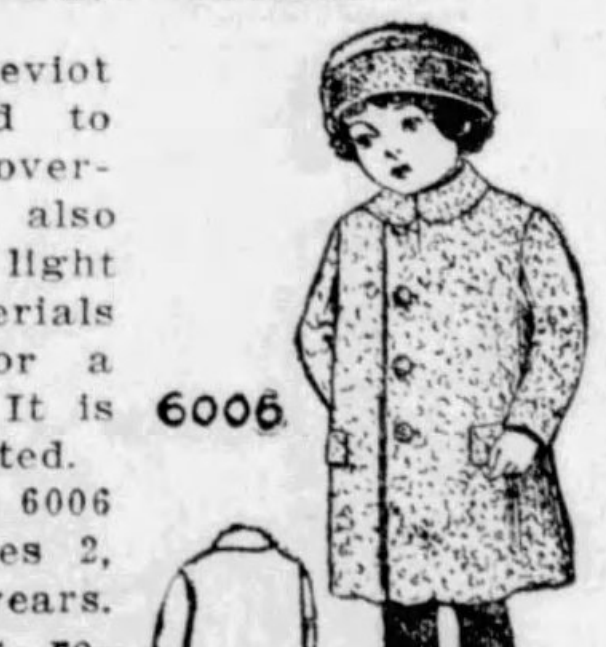


6421

The sacque is a one piece garment with an open neck trimmed with a large collar in sailor effect. The sleeves are either elbow length or full length as preferred. Below the gathering material forms a peplum.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yds. of 27-inch material.

6006—Boys' Overcoat.

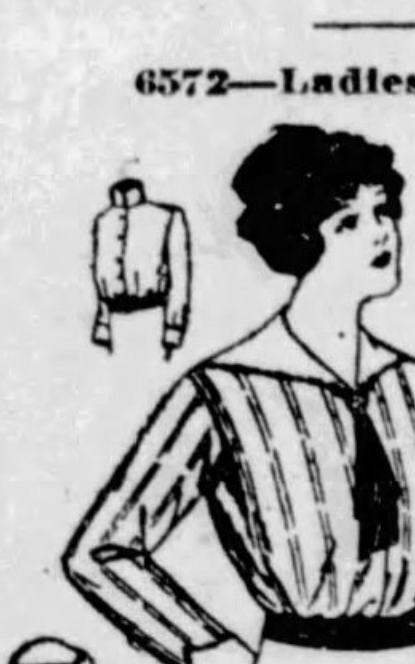


6006

Serge of cheviot can be used to make this overcoat. It can also be made of light weight materials and used for a spring coat. It is double breasted.

The pattern 6006 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 years requires 1¾ yards of 44 inch material or 1½ yards of 54 inch.

6572—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

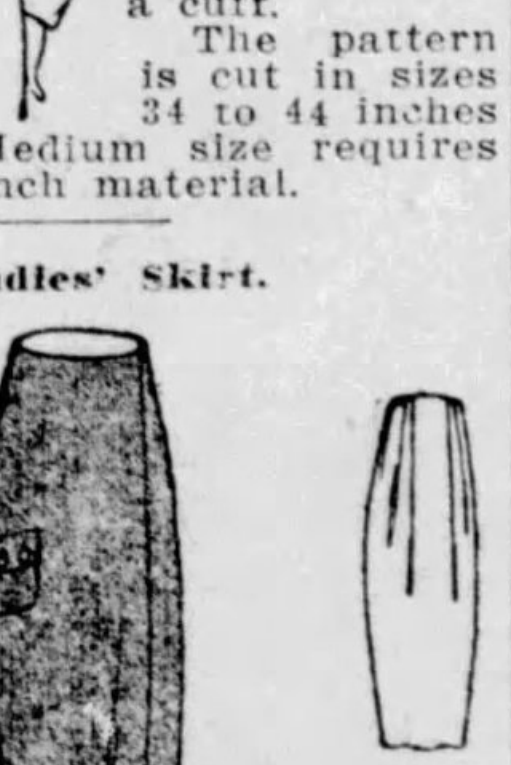


6572

This smart model has a very short tuck at each shoulder in front. The closing is made without the usual box pleat and the neck may be finished with a band or low with a wide collar. The straight plain sleeves end in a cuff.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material.

6573—Ladies' Skirt.



6573

This is a one-piece model with folds at the top in the back and with plain front. The closing is also in front. This model will be suitable for whipcord, venetian, serge, ratine, etc.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 44 inch material.

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ASK U.S. CONTROL OF LAKE SHIPPING

"Shipping Trust" Investigators Make Public Report in Congress.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—Sweeping recommendations that all the freight traffic of the Great Lakes be put under the control of the interstate commerce commission are the big features of the report of the "shipping trust" investigation made public yesterday by the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries.

The committee adds that foreign and domestic shipping of the United States is so combined by agreement, pools and conference arrangements that an attempt to dissolve the combinations would cripple trade.

The report declares that the investigation has revealed that the railroads control the package freight business on the Great Lakes through the ownership of the steamer lines and of terminal facilities. The grain trade, it declares, the railroads have been able to control by charging higher rates from Buffalo to the seaboard on grain that reaches Buffalo by lake than on grain shipped all the way by rail.

The committee reports that it also found that practically all of the ocean lines operate under agreements in restraint of trade. To regulate this, it recommends that the power of the interstate commerce commission be extended as far as possible over this traffic.

Digest of Recommendations.

To end these alleged evils the committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That the jurisdiction of the commission be extended to the interstate port-to-port traffic of domestic water carriers, with full power to require all such carriers to file their port-to-port rates and to submit reports of their financial and business operations.

2. That water carriers be required to file for approval with the commission all agreements or arrangements, affecting interstate transportation with other water carriers, with railroads or other transportation agencies or with shippers.

3. That the carrier be prohibited from granting rebates of any kind to shippers and from discriminating between shippers in rates.

4. That the commission be empowered to investigate fully all complaints charging unfairness in the settlement of claims and indifference to the loading and landing of freight in proper condition; and to adopt all necessary rules and regulations for the adjustment and settlement of claims.

To Rule Conferences.

5. That as regards all matters relating to interstate transportation, all traffic associations or conferences, whether pertaining to through rail and water transportation or to port-to-port traffic only, be brought under the supervision of the commission.

6. That the railroads be prohibited from making the through rail-and-water route unprofitable as compared with the all-rail route by charging more for the same service on water-borne commodities than they charge for the proportionate share of the all-rail haul.

7. That the commission be empowered to compel railroads to allow competitive water carriers to apply effective differentials. The commission should also have full supervisory power over divisions between railroads and water carriers as regards through rail-and-water rates.

8. That the railroads and water carriers be required to issue through bills of lading to all interstate water carriers that meet such conditions of quality and regularity of service as the commission may consider reasonable.

Report on Earnings.

9. That railroads be required to account separately to the commission for the income and expenditures of interstate water lines owned or controlled by them.

10. That railroads be required to make their terminal facilities available to water carriers on equal terms and under such reasonable conditions as the commission may prescribe.

11. That there should be legislation providing for equal treatment to all shippers and water carriers by transfer and lighterage concerns when forming a link in interstate or foreign commerce.

12. That all interstate traffic on canals be placed under the supervision of the commission.

Chairman Alexander said:

"Nearly three-fourths of the line tonnage operating in the American coastwise and Great Lakes trade is owned or controlled by railroads and shipping consolidations. Even as regards bulk carriers there is a strong tendency toward the establishing of a community of interest between the owners. This is especially indicated on the Great Lakes, where, as is graphically shown, a community of interest exists between 37 groups of bulk carriers, representing three-fourths of the American bulk tonnage on the Great Lakes."

GIRL BATTLES WITH BURGLAR

Saginaw Miss Conceals $135 From Masked Robber.

Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 27.—Josephine Pump, 15, battled with a masked burglar at the home of her parents here last night and prevented the intruder from obtaining $135.

She told the police that the robber bound and gagged her, but she managed to remove the money from a sideboard drawer, placing it in her dress. When the burglar returned from another room she confronted him with an unloaded revolver, which, she says, he took from her, but did not discover the hiding place of the money.

Miss Pump and a younger sister were alone in the house when the intruder entered.

SMOKERS TAKE WARNING!

Columbus Woman Smoked Pipe and Died at 103.

Columbus, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Bridget Hurley died here last night at the age of 103 years. She had smoked a pipe for more than 80 years and had taken a smoke a few minutes before she died. Mrs Hurley spent some time yesterday helping with the housework at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. T. G. Hogan, with whom she lived. She was born in Ireland in 1811, and came to this country 75 years ago.

The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

Melisse a hundred times!" he cried tensely. "I swear it, an' I swear that Jan Thoreau mak' no lie!"

Unconsciously, with the buckskin bag clutched in one hand, he had stretched out his other arm to the violin hanging against the wall. Cummins turned to look. When he faced him again the boy's arm had fallen to his side and his cheeks were white.

The next day he left. No one heard his last words to Melisse, or witnessed his final leave-taking of her, for Cummins sympathized with the boy's grief and went out of the cabin an hour before Mukee was ready with his pack. The last that he heard was Jan's violin playing low, sweet music to the child. Three weeks later, when Mukee returned to Lac Bain, he said that Jan had traveled to Churchill like one who had lost his tongue, and that far into the nights he had played lonely dirges upon his violin.

CHAPTER XII.

A Rumor From the South.

It was a long winter for Cummins and Melisse. It was a longer one for Jan. He had taken with him a letter from the factor at Lac Bain to the factor at Churchill, and he found quarters with the chief clerk's assistant at the post—a young, red-faced man who had come over on the ship from England. He was a cheerful, good-natured young fellow, and when he learned that his new associate had tramped all the way from the Barren Lands to attend the new public school, he at once invested himself with the responsibility of a private tutor.

He taught Jan, first of all, to say "is" in place of "ees." It was a tremendous lesson for Jan, but he struggled with it manfully, and a week after his arrival, when one evening he was tuning his violin to play for young MacDonald, he said with eager gravity:

"Ah I have it now, Mr. MacDonald. It ess not 'ees,' it ess 'ees!'"

MacDonald roared, but persisted, and in time Jan began to get the twist out of his tongue.

The school opened in November and Jan found himself one of 20 or so, gathered there from 40,000 square miles of wilderness. Two white youths and a half-breed had come from the Etawney; the factor at Nelson House sent up his son, and from the upper waters of the Little Churchill there came three others.

From the first, Jan's music found him a permier place in the interest of the tutor sent over by the company. He studied by night as well as by day, and by the send of the second month his only copetitor was the youth from Nelson House. His greatest source of knowledge was not the teacher, but MacDonald. There was in him no inherent desire for the learning of the people to the south. That he was storing away, like a faithful machine, for the use of Melisse. But MacDonald gave him that for which his soul longed—a picture of life as it existed in the wonderful world beyond the wilderness, to which some strange spirit within him, growing stronger as the weeks and months passed, seemed projecting his hopes and his ambitions.

Between his thoughts of Melisse and Lac Bain, he dreamed of that other world; and several times during the winter he took the little roll from the box of his violin, and read again and again the written pages that it contained.

"Some time I will go," he assured himself always. "Some time, when Meliesse is a little older, and can go too."

To young MacDonald, the boy from Lac Bain was a "find." The Scottish youth was filled with an immense longing for home; and as his homesickness grew, he poured more and more into Jan's attentive ears his knowledge of the world from which he had come. He told him the history of the old brass cannon that lay abandoned among the vines and bushes, where a fort had stood at Churchill many years before. He described the coming of the first ship into the great bay; told of Hudson and his men, of great wars that his listener had never dreamed of, of kings and queens and strange nations. At night he read a great deal to Jan out of books that he had brought over with him.

As the weeks and months passed, the strange spirit that was calling to the forest boy out of that other world stirred more restlessly within him. At times it urged him to confide in MacDonald what was hidden away in the box of his violin.

The secret nearly burst from him one Sunday when MacDonaid said:

"I'm going home on the ship that comes over next summer. What do you say to going back with me, Jan?"

The spirit surged through Jan in a hot flood, and it was only an accident that kept him from saying what was in his heart.

They were standing with the icy bay stretching off in interminable miles toward the pole. A little way from them, the restless tide was beating up through the broken ice, and eating deeper into the frozen shore. From out of the bank there projected here and there, the ends of dark, box-like objects, which, in the earlier days of the company, had been gun-cases. In them were the bones of men who had lived and died an age ago; and as Jan looked at the silent coffins, now falling into the sea, another spirit—the spirit that bound him to Melissee—entered into him, and he shuddered as he thought of what might happen in the passing of a year.

It was this spirit that won. In the spring, Jan went back to Lac Bain with the company's supplies. The next autumn he followed the school to York Factory, and the third year he joined it at Nelson House. Then the company's teacher died, and no one came to fill his place.

In midwinter of this third year, Jan returned to Lac Bain, and, hugging the delighted Melisse close in his arms, he told her that never again would he go away without her. Melisse, tightening her arms around his neck, made his promise sacred by offering her little rosebud of a mouth for him to kiss. Later, the restless spirit slumbering within his breast urged him to speak to Cummins.

"When Melisse is a little older, should we not go with her into the south?" he said. "She must not live for ever in a place like this."

Cummins looked at him for an instant as if he did not understand. When Jan's meaning struck home, his eyes hardened, and there was the vibrant ring of steel in his quiet voice.

"Her mother will be out there under the old spruce until the end of time," he said slowly; "and we will never leave her—unless, some day, Melisse goes alone."

From that hour Jan no longer looked into the box of his violin. He struggled against the desire that had grown with his years until he believed that he had crushed it and stamped it out of his existence. In his life there came to be but one rising and one setting of the sun. Melisse was his universe. She crowded his heart until beyond her he began to lose visions of any other world.

Each day added to his joy. He called her "my little sister," and with sweet gravity Melisse called him "brother Jan," and returned in full measure his boundless love. He marked the slow turning of her flaxen hair into sunny gold, and month by month watched joyfully the deepening of that gold into warm shades of brown. She was to be like her mother. Jan's soul rejoiced, and in his silent way Cummins offered up wordless prayers of thankfulness.

So matters stood at Post Lac Bain in the beginning of Melisse's ninth year, when up from the south there came a rumor. As civil war spreads its deepest gloom, as the struggle of father against son and brother against brother stifles the breathing of nations, so this rumor set creeping a deep pall over the forest people.

Rumor grew into rumor. From the east, the south and the west they multiplied, until on all sides the Paul Reveres of the wilderness carried news that the Red Terror was at their heels, and the chill of a great fear swept like a shivering wind from the edge of civilization to the bay.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Red Terror.

Nineteen years before these same rumors had come up from the south, and the Red Terror had followed. The horror of it still remained with the forest people: for 1,000 unmarked graves, shunned like a pestilence, and scattered from the lower waters of James Bay to the lake country of the Athabasca, gave evidence of the toll it demanded.

From DuBrochet, on Reindeer Lake, authentic word first came to Lac Bain early in the winter. Henderson was factor there, and he passed up the warning that had come to him from Nelson House and the country to the southeast.

"There's smallpox on the Nelson," his messenger informed Williams, "and it has struck the Crees on Wollaston Lake. God only knows what it is doing to the bay Indians, but we hear that it is wiping out the Chippewayans between the Albany and the Churchill." He left the same day with his winded dogs. "I'm off for the Revillon people to the west, with the compliments of our company," he explained.

Three days later, word came from Churchill that all of the company's servants and her majesty's subjects west of the bay should prepare themselves for the coming of the Red Terror. Williams' thick face went as white as the paper he held, as he read the words of the Churchill factor.

"It means dig graves," he said. "That's the only prepartion we can make!"

He read the paper aloud to the men at Lac Bain and every available man was detailed to spread the warning throughout the post's territory. There was a quick harnessing of dogs, and on each sledge that went out was a roll of red cotton cloth. Williams' face was still white as he passed these rolls out from the company's store. They were ominous of death, lurid signals of pestilence and horror, and the touch of them sent shuddering chills through the men who were about to scatter them among the forest people.

To Be Continued.

A Coming Plant.

The pitahaya, which grows wild in the territory of Lower California, is said to be a plant with a great industrial future because of the resin that its bark contains. This resin could be employed to advantage in the manufacture of varnishes, soaps, colors, electric insulators, etc. It is of a dark amber color, limpid, sufficiently hard at ordinary temperatures, its surface is very smooth and it is very adhesive when heated.

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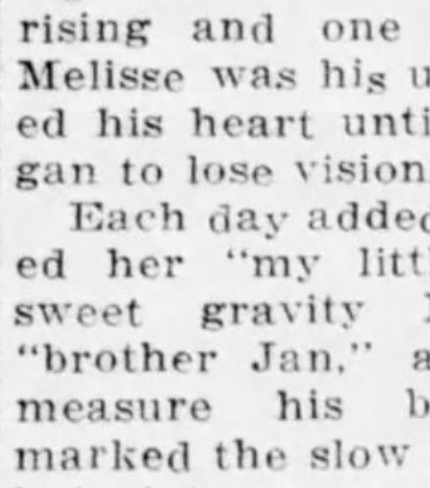

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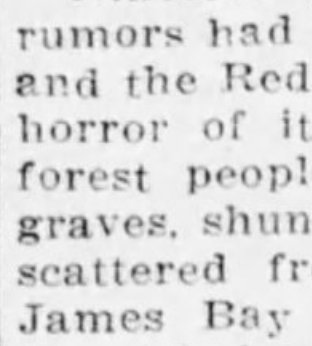

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How do you prefer your oysters, with or without pearls?

When you waste today regretting the past you put a mortgage on tomorrow.

Five thousand dollars would purchase a lot of cats at, say, about 50 cents purr.

After another election or two Chicago women will be showing the men how to vote.

Man is never quite as old as he feels when he gets out of bed at 6 o'clock in the morning.

A heroine is a woman who is trying to make the best of a bad matrimonial bargain.

People seem to have lost interest in Harry Thaw. Sanity doesn't attract much attention.

One reason so many men are unlucky is that they never go to work and give luck a chance.

A southern paper says Dr. Anna Shaw broke her "limb." And the blamed doctor set her leg.

After all, there must be almost as much satisfaction in one thinking he knows something as to know it.

Nothing could be accomplsihed by boycotting radium. The price is about as low as it will get soon.

Probably many of us, if we lived in Mexico, would be in doubt whether to hurrah for Huerta or yell for Villa.

The Rev. Billy Sunday collected $35,000 in Pittsburg, not mentioning the buttons that were found in the hat.

Any time you doubt that old maxim, that in union there is strength, try boiling cabbage and turnips together.

A man and his conscience ought to get together once in a while, even if his conscience does demand an apology.

"Scientists are trying to find out how big space is." It will be some time before they bump against the outer walls.

An Ohio poet has become the grandfather of twins. Which seems a greater achievement than writing an ode to a groundhog spring.

Children are not like they used to be. It is rare, these days, to find one that will lie quietly across mother's knee while being spanked.

Not satisfied with cross-circuiting spring, a groundhog crawled into a conduit the other day and tied up traffic on the New York Central.

Elbert Hubbard says the Germans are wiser than Americans in a great many ways. More than that: if driven into a corner, they'll admit it.

We suppose that when the whole country goes crazy, something like four hundred years hence, everybody will belong to the same political party.

Notwithstanding "Home, Sweet Home" is an inperishable song, there are very few people who can remember more than three or four lines of it.

The queen bee lays two hundred eggs a day. She is an improvement over the old blue hen, who lays around about eighteen eggs and then wants to sit.

Dressmakers say the waistline will be no higher this year. But it is impossible to tell what will happen when the spring moving germ goes into action

Grip germs are hard to entertain. If one gets into your system, you may stand on your head and still he won't feel that you are doing your best to amuse him.

There is one objection to abolishing men that seems to have been overlooked. Take them out of the world and in a few years there would be no attractive widows.

Colonel Goethals doesn't want to be present at the formal opening of the Panama canal. Maybe he could put on a pair of overalls and a jumper and hide behind a steam shovel until the big show is over.

"By keeping a pistol in each hip pocket and maintaining a personal silence," says the Washington Star, "John Lind manages to do his share towards preserving peace in Mexico." But of what use is a pistol in each pocket to a one-armed man?

Our one grievance against George Washington is that he never let the artists know that he could smile. Looking at the solemn-visaged portraits of the great man creates the feeling that the batting average of the joy of living was mighty low in his day.

THE COMPETITOR IN CORN

In 1900, the United States exported 213,000,000 bushels of corn to European markets. Last year, the corn exports of this country amounted to only 48,000,000 bushels.

In 1900 Argentina disposed of 28,000,000 bushels in foreign markets. Last year, Argentina's corn exports amounted to 192,000,000 bushels.

The figures show that the corn raisers of the Plata have captured the European market. They have taken it from the United States and in shoving the American corn growers aside they have played a tremendous part in influencing the price of corn in this country, inasmuch as the disposal of our surplus abroad has had the same influence on prices of corn as the disposal of the surplus wheat has.

But now a greater power to lower corn prices in this country has appeared in the sale of Argentine corn in the United States. It is figured that sales so far made have succeeded in knocking ten cents off every bushel of domestic corn sold. Mr. B. W. Snow, writing in the Orange Judd Farmer, makes the prediction that Argentina will shortly have possession of the Atlantic and Gulf markets, because corn can be transported from Buenos Ayres to these ports more cheaply than it can be carried from the Mississippi to New York. Dor[illegible]tion will extend as far inland as four hundred miles.

All this is made possible by the removal of the tariff on corn. The country will shortly have to consider whether the closing of a vast market to domestic corn, with subsequent lowering of standards of living among farm people and the weakening of their buying power, is compensated for by the opportunity provided to obtain corn at lower price.

WORLD TRADE IN AUTOS

The value of the automobiles imported into the United States last year amounted to $1,154,873. The value of the automobiles exported amounted to $27,029,451. The government statistics for December last show a decrease of 60 per cent in the value of complete cars and an increase of 1,000 per cent in the value of automobile parts, as compared with December, 1912.

France sent 341 motor cars to the United States last year and bought 420 of our manufacture. While 160 German cars came in, only 115 American cars were bought by Germans. Automobiles to the number of 173 came from the British islands and we sent the islands 4,031.

The American advantage is tremendous and it is the more pleasant to consider because it is not so long ago that the French machines were pointed to as the best that could be manufactured and beyond the dreams of Americans to compete with in looks power and efficiency.

NERVE OF A HIGH ORDER

It is hard not to entertain a sort of sneaking liking for former Governor Sulzer of New York. The quality of his impudence is so magnificent.

There seems never to have been any doubt that Sulzer was guilty of all the various misdemanors of which he was charged before the general assembly at Albany. His denial consisted largely of passionate declamation and a shoveling of the offenses upon the head of a woman. But it was so generally believed his accusers played a far worse game of predatory politics than he that he was made to look as if crowned with the thorns of the martyr. He went out of office with the sound of cheering in the ears, where in other circumstances he would have heard only hoots and jeers. He was permitted to hold up his head among men, not because he was innocent, but because his judges were a degree or two the less decent.

It was as if a City Beautiful prize should go to a vacant lot littered with rusty cans because the lots in competition were littered with rusty wash boilers.

Mr. Sulzer, thus buoyed up by the showing of an unscrupulousness somewhat mild by comparison with that of his enemies, now enters court and demands that his salary as a properly elected executive be paid. The office is gone and he can accept that fact philosophically. But he will fight for the pay that goes with the office.

It takes nerve to do that. It takes an immunity to shame to carry on proceedings. It happens that Sulzer has both. You cannot but feel that things so beyond compare as this nerve and shamelessness ought to get somewhere.

SCENIC TRIALS

The system of making a criminal trial spectacular has reached its highest development in New York city. It appears to be an established custom there for a district attorney to pick out some one case, to stage it, fill it with dramatics, make it inviting to newspaper readers, and upon the outcome of the trial to base his claims to re-election.

The Patrick case, the Molineaux case, the Thaw case, the trial of Nan Patterson and the prosecution of Police Lieutenant Becker—these are samples of the theatrical trials worked up, there can be no doubt, more for the publicity attached to them than for the satisfaction of justice. Patrick was convicted and sentenced to death, but succeeded in winning commutation of sentence and, in time, complete pardon. The Molineaux case was twice tried. In Thaw there was such material for sensationalism as has come the way of few prosecutors. There was a jump in the Becker trial from start to finish. But, as happened in the case of Thaw, the Becker trial has turned out an anti-climax. A conviction has been obtained under circumstances that advertised the machinery of the law as mechanically perfect. But now the conviction has been reversed and the law is made to appear anything but perfect. The law, indeed, seems to have made a monkey of itself.

If the presentation of criminal trials as melodramatic performances was confined to New York city, it might be thought of only as you think of the feuds in Tennessee or barn-burnings in Kentucky, localized and not likely to spread afar. But the practice, more or less modified, is in good standing with prosecuting attorneys throughout the country. There have been histrionics of the sort in nearly every community.

In the scrapping of mischevious and cumbersome and outworn parts of the judiciary system, now going on quietly in every state, it is to be hoped that the scenic criminal trial will somehow get caught in the process.

VILLA AND WASHINGTON

Before Senor Villa is through with offering explanations for the murder of Benton, he will have made himself out not only a patriotic Mexican, but also a benefactor of the human race.

The general, we believe, has still to show that the Englishman was a bigamist, a motor speeder, a fence for lead pipe thieves and in league with the devil. But as time is the least important thing he lacks, Villa will, of course, get around to these proofs.

The big question, however, is not how many crimes can be heaped on the grave of the murdered man, but how influential Villa's explanations will be with the powers at Washington. The administration, in a way, is responsible for Villa. At least, it is responsible for Villa's indifference to the lives and property of foreigners. By removing the embargo, on arms, though not frankly and openly, for his benefit, the state department has made the Mexican bandit-general think that Washington was his friend and, therefore, bound to condone his acts. No doubt he is convinced at this moment that his excuses are satisfactory.

The next few days will tell whether or not he is justified in the conviction.

FIRE OUT OF THE SKIES

The captain of an Anchor liner reports a new kind of thrill for those who travel the seas:

"It was blowing and snowing and sleeting and doing about everything it could do, when this thing happened. The gale was from the west with heavy seas and we were slowed down to seven knots. I was on the port side of the bridge, when suddenly, without any warning, a tremendous ball of fire exploded, apparently not 200 feet from the ship's side. It may have been further away but it seemed right alongside us.

The air seemed to be filled with red fire for the fraction of a second, the ship's superstructure and rigging were illuminated for that brief space and then all was pitchy dark again. The meteoric fragment, or whatever it was, left no trail and there were no more such pyrotechnic displays. I was really frightened when it burst with the report of a cannon. I thought my last hour had come."

Ships have disappeared utterly from the knowledge of men, though there had been nothing in the way of bad weather to explain their loss that way. Their cargoes were known to be safe, their equipment in good order, their officers and crew the equal in efficiency of any men who sailed. May it not have been that these ships were sent to the bottom by these flying missles of the skies?

FAIR EXCHANGE

With the exception of the railroad situation, the Statist of London considers that the business of this country is "essentially sound." The United States, it says, has not been overtrading and it can, with advantage, continue to spend capital freely upon development.

Let us return the compliment.

Apart from the present state of health and the spirits of the ladies Pankhurst, England is in excellent shape and is warranted, with due caution, in rebuilding its destroyed churches, pavilions and country residences and in replacing its post boxes with boxes free from acid.

We cannot have Londoners saying nicer things about us than we say about Londoners.

TARIFF BENEFITS

Secretary Redfield, of the department of commerce, points to the enormous importations of cattle, corn, oats, rice, potatoes and fresh meat as evidence that the Underwood tariff has not caused depression, but has, on the other hand, stimulated trade.

If by reason of the tariff the American farmers should cease altogether to raise cattle and grow corn, oats, rice and potatoes, we suppose Secretary Redfield would enthusiastically proclaim that, at last, the United States has come into the kingdom of heaven.

"The women will demand that the candidates have clean hands," says a suffragist. Which is all right, of course; but meanwhile the men will demand that the suffragists have clean elbows.

"Whisky Kills Hope," says a big black line over a cartoon in the Youngstown Telegram. But that is not all; it nourishes apprehension.

The word "obey" in the marriage ceremony might be all right if it bound the old man to everlasting obedience.

Longfellow was one of those fine old poets who wrote such splendid stuff that even his wriskers looked good.

Not many of the popular songs of today will be referred to forty years hence as "those good old songs."

Hasn't Dr. Mary Walker waited too long to talk about trial marriage? She is eighty-two years old.

A WINTER PUZZLE

The old-fashioned naturalists—only a few of whom still hold on to existence—are very curious about why one plant grows in sandy soil and another in the marsh, why it is that one stream has certain fish and a neighboring stream has none of them at all, why the moss is on the north side of the tree and why the hazzel wand turns, if it turns at all, in the hands of the water hunter.

Naturalists of this type are fewer in numbers than they used to be and hard to find, the fashion of the day in natural science being for indoor study of physiological processes, with side remarks of contempt for the old gentlemen who did their studying where their noses might get sunburned and their feet wet and weary. Yet in spite of their rarity, we hope some day to corner a naturalist of that breed and ask him why the downy woodpecker chooses to hang around all winter instead of going south, where there is warmth and abundant food and just as many trees in which to drill holes as there are up north.

You know the downy woodpecker, of course—that little fellow about as big as an English sparrow, with a black back striped with white, his white tail feathers barred with black, a red patch on his head, a voice suggestive of a jaybird practising a new tune and a habit of running up a tree and examining it minutely and with an air of business. Some folks call him a sapsucker, but he is really a bug-chaser, though his custom of pecking into bark probably is as tough on trees as the same trick in the true sapsucker.

How and when did the downy woodpecker, as the case is with nuthatches and chickadees and a few other birds, develop its loyalty for the place of its birth, be it Kentucky or Labrador, instead of developing a restlessness for moving about like a sheepshearer or a harvest hand, as other birds do? What sort of philosophy or endurance makes him put up with the hard pickings of winter, though his wings are far stronger than the warblers, for example, who fly quite incredible distances to keep warm and supplied with food?

The masters in natural science can tell you what a blastoderm is, if you are so strangely constituted as to want to know. But they cannot tell a downy woodpecker from a shanghai rooster. So it would be no use asking them these questions. What we want to bring face to face with our curiosity is one of those men who know the trees and the flowers and the herbs and the stars and the things that live under logs and the why and wherefore of the ways of creatures you can see with the naked eye. We bet he'd know the reason for the downy woodpecker's indifference to cold and his disdain for journeys southward.

Mother's Influence on Lives of Men

The old saying, "like mother, like son," is historically correct, says the Washington Post.

Henry IV. of Germany becomes a miserable prince, but, blest with a wise mother, Louis IX. of France grows up into a man of God.

A distinguished writer has called attention to the fact that of the 69 monarchs who have worn the French crown, only three have loved the people, and all these three were reared by their mothers. St. Louis was trained by Blanche; Louis XII. by Maria of Cleves, and Henry IV. by Jeanne d'Albert, and these three were really the fathers of their people.

Sir Walter Scott's mother was a superior woman, a lover of poetry and painting.

Byron's worst enemy was his mother—she was proud and ill tempered.

The mother of Napoleon was of superior mind and deep piety.

The mother of Nero was a murderess.

The mother of Patrick Henry was marked by superior conversational powers.

The mother of the Wesleys was distinguished for her intellectual powers and executive ability, so that she has been called the Mother of Methodism.

Mothers have trained our Presidents and statesmen.

Washington's father died when George was only 12 years old.

Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Harrison the elder were left fatherless when only small boys.

Tyler, Hayes and Cleveland depended upon their widowed mothers for their training.

Abraham Lincoln confessed that among his most pleasant reminiscences were those of his excellent mother, to whom he imputed the best and brightest qualities he had inherited. Lincoln also owned that it was his stepmother, more than any other person, that made him the man he was.

General Grant's mother went into a room at a certain hour of each day during the war to pray for her Ulysses.

President McKinley left the capitol and the affairs of state to watch at the side of his dying mother, to receive her last blessing and to give her his last kiss.

Garfield's father died when the future President was a babe. On the day of his inauguration he turned away from all representatives of kings and queens, from all the great men and beautiful women who had gathered to do him honor, and the first thing he did after having taken the oath of office was to kiss the wrinkled face of his mother and say "Mother, you have brought this to me."

John Quincy Adams, till the day of his death, said the little prayer his mother taught him, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Daniel Webster's mother first fostered those abilities which ultimately made him so long distinguished.

If the world was lost through woman, she alone can save it. The future of society is in the hands of the mothers. The mother in her office holds the key of the soul, and she it is who stamps the cain of character.

Sunday School

VIGILANCE, THE PRICE OF LIFE

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 8th Is "Watchfulness: A Temperance Lesson." —Luke 12:35-48.

By William T. Ellis.

The story is Oriental, from first to last. The average person reads this familiar New Testament passage for the first time with bewilderment. It is all out of his range of experience. He might as well be asked to explain the symbols on an Oriental rug.

What does he know about girded loins? He does not wear long skirts that have to be tucked up into his girdle when he runs and does active work. The men in the Near East do that very thing today, as I have seen countless times. Nor does the untraveled American know aught of wedding processions and feasts, with a portion brought home by the guest to his faithful servants. We ring electric doorbells; in the East, one hammers loud and long at the outer gate, waiting for the movements of a sleepy watchman; that, too, I know. The fear of thieves, against which the house is barricaded, has scarcely a counterpart in this western world. And the unjust steward, the "Number One Boy" of China, who takes advantage of his master's absence to be high-handed and oppressive—that, also, is true in the East today.

There are more important teachings in the text than little lessons in Orientalism. There is a present meaning in all the teachings of Jesus. His messages are always applicable: truth is forever up to date. That is why the Bible is more modern than the novel which came off the press yesterday. The inspired Book is true to all times. Its essential teachings can be taken right out and practiced on the next person you meet.

The Attitude of Faithfulness.

Canny old Ben Franklin said that the eyes of the master accomplished more than his hands. He meant that the oversight of the employer is necessary to the efficiency of the workman. As 10,000 men can testify, the average worker eases up when "the boss" is not looking. It is a rare class that can be left out of the teacher's sight. Most of us need to be superintended.

Now Jesus bade his followers live and work in an attitude of faithfulness, which is vigilance. They were to act as if the Master were near, and hourly expected. To be ready for Him at all times was the great motive He implanted. This was the sure preventive of unfaithfulness and poor work. The inspection of the Master was at hand.

Every thoughtful person has recognized this principle. Some day we shall not return to our desk, our bench, our kitchen, our books: will our day's task be left completed? The housekeeper does not want her neighbor, suddenly summoned in the morning, to find the supper dishes still unwashed. The bookkeeper wishes to leave his books in such condition that an expert accountant will not have to be called in to unravel them. There is no greater incentive to good work every day, right here and now, than this great teaching of watchfulness.

A Plumb-Line for Watchfulness.

Some truths are mere abstractions, and wholly speculative. They have nothing in particular to do with this year of our Lord, 1914. There is none of that in the discourses of Jesus. All that he taught is livable, in New York or New Mexico. At the base of his doctrines lies this spirit of practicability: it works out into real life. The Sermon on the Mount helps a servant to sweep under the beds and in the corners. It makes a builder as careful of the integrity of his out-of-sight construction as of his facade. The great cathedrals are marvels of thorough workmanship, because men wrought in the spirit of "Thou, God, seest me."

Paraphrased, this lesson on watchfulness reads, "Live your life with respect to the great ideals. Take God into your planning. Chart your course in life by the eternal verities. 'Do justly, love mercy, walk humbly'—that is the program, if you are really on the watch for the Lord's coming."

The Dominating Passion.

There is something more than conscious caution to this quality of watchfulness. It is a deep purpose, a passion, a soul-attitude. The New Testament phrase, "Looking unto Jesus," embodies it. As a mother's thought, present and absent, is with her babe, so the faithful disciple's thought is of Christ. Just as a devoted lover has his beloved ever in mind, his whole day being tinged with her personality, so the Christian is dominated, in deed and motive, by the expectation of his Lord.

This looking-Christward attitude deeply affects life. It makes one a better person to live with. Sunshinyness, courage, helpfulness, patience—all qualities of grace go along with watchfulness. For, very clearly, if one is ready for Christ, he is ready for anything. The life lived in his fear has no longer fears. Just as a revival of religion elevates the whole social, and commercial and civic life of a community, so this expectation of the Lord touches inspiringly every phase of character.

The Makers of Social Ill.

Biting and tenacious are the words of the gentle Teacher when he arraigns them who abuse their post of responsibility, and who forget their obligations to the higher Authority above them. They cease to watch, and, to quote the lesson text, they "begin to beat the men servants and the maid servants and to eat and drink, and to be drunken; the lord of that servant shall come in a day when he expecteth not, and in an hour when he knoweth not, and shall cut him asunder, and appoint his portion with the unfaithful."

To all perpetrators of social ill, to all men who underpay their workmen, to all women who leave their dressmaker's and grocer's bills unpaid, to all owners of foul tenements and resorts of evil, to all makers of dishonest and hurtful goods, this stern message runs as a solemn warning from God. The fear of God is to be the final correction of all ills that afflict our community. When men do business as God's understewards, whether they dig coal out of the earth or build high skyscrapers, they will work as those who watch for the coming of the Lord.

A certain Pastor Russell and his followers have predicted that our times are to end in October of this present year. Ten Millerites looked for the return of the Lord a generation ago. Some devout persons are sure that the signs of Christ's coming are all being fulfilled now. What say the Scriptures? The surest, safest word on the subject is to be found in this lesson: "Be ye also ready, for in an hour that ye think not the Son of Man cometh." We may not know certainly when the Lord is to return, but we are not left uninformed concerning our duty, which is to watch.

The Temperance Phase.

This is designated as a temperance lesson. The implication is that the watchful life will be on guard against the evils of strong drink, both personal and social.

Of course, one cannot stand guard as Christ's trusted servant, without withstanding all that he opposes. To be his friend is to be the foe of all his enemies. As a newspaper editor remarked to me a few hours ago, "Evidently, from the growth of temperance sentiment in the West, that part of the country is decidedly religious." He took it for granted that anti-liquor activity springs primarily from a pro-Christian spirit. The surest sign of the impending overthrow of the liquor traffic on this continent is the aroused interest of the whole church in the subject. Christ-animated men and women are daily finding new ways of warring against this enemy of society.

Filling and firing all means and methods is the Christ-passion. This intense spirit is the really formidable foe of intemperance. Methods may be matched by methods, schemes by schemes. The saloon has no adequate power with which to meet the deep, new purpose of the aroused Christian who consider themselves the vigilantes of Christ; whose motive is loyalty to him and to all the men and women for whom he died. They dare do for patriotism and religion all that the adherents of this business will do for gain.

INVOLVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

IF YOU DON'T TEND TO 'IM I'LL HAVE TO!
OUTRAGES ON BRITISH SUBJECTS
GERMANY
ENGLAND
J. N. Ding

Words That Are Used Incorrectly

VIOLINCELLO—This should be violoncello. The suffix, "cello" is the Italian word for "little." Thus violincello would mean "a little violin;" whereas a violincello is much larger than a violin. The word is derived from a big stringed instrument of olden days known as the violone. A violoncello meant originally "a little violone."

GROW—To grow means to increase or to become larger. Yet three people out of four misuse it by such phrases as "The bank account is growing smaller" or "I am growing used to it," etc. In other words, "The bank account is increasing smaller," or "I am increasing used to it." Grow does not mean "become," though most people seem to think so.

HUMANITARIAN—This is another almost universal stumbling block. It is commonly misused to define "philanthropic" or "charitable." Humanitarian really means "human" (as opposed to "divine") "mortal" (as distinguished from "immortal") and "human" does not mean "humane."

LIKE AND AS—Here are two more words frequently misused, one for the other. "Like" and "as" both express similarity. But "like" compares things and "as" compares action of existence. When "as" is used, a verb should be expressed or understood. When "like" is used a verb is neither expressed nor understood. To say: "He does it like I do," is a gross error, too often committed.

LOAN—Loan, strictly speaking, is a noun, not a verb. A "loan" is the thing that is lent, not the act of loaning. To say "I 'loaned' him money," instead of 'I lent' him money." is incorrect.

LOCATE—Locate means to "place." To say "I located in Brooklyn," meaning "I went there to live," is as absurd as to say "I placed in Brooklyn."

AVOCATION—Here is a blunder made by scores of supposedly good writers — the blunder of confusing "avocation" with "vocation." Vocation is a calling, a mode of livelihood or of work, etc. Avocation literally means a "calling away," and refers to anything that calls one way from work. Thus, bookkeeping may be a man's vocation and his favorite avocation may be fishing or theatre going. To speak of bookkeeping as his "avocation" would imply that bookkeeping is his favorite amusement after work hours.

PARTAKE—To partake means to take a part of, or to share. You can correctly ask a man to partake of your dinner; but if you say "I partook of his dinner," you are saying merely: "I shared, or took a part of my dinner."

WORTH-WHILE FACTS

Big Public Buildings.

The capacity of some of the public buildings in the world is as follows: Coliseum, Rome, 87,000; St. Peter's, Rome, 54,000; Theatre of Pompey, Rome, 40,000; Cathedral, Milan, 37,000; St. Paul's London, 37,000; St. Petronia, Bologna, 26,000; Cathedral, Florence, 24,300; Cathedral, Antwerp, 24,000; St. John Lateran, Rome, 23,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,500; Theatre of Marcellus, Rome, 20,000; Cathedral, Pisa, 13,000; St. Stephen's, Vienna, 12,400; St. Dominic's Bologna, 12,000; St. Peter's, Bologna, 11,400; Cathedral, Vienna, 11,000; Madison Square Garden, New York, 8,443; Mormon Temple, Salt Lake City, 8,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,500; Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, 6,000; Bolshoi Theatre, St. Petersburg, 5,000; La Scala, Milan, 3,600.

Railroad Money.

Out of every $100 received by the railroads, $40.80 is paid to the employes thereof; out of every $100 paid for expenses, $62 goes as wages. If it is considered that practically all of the remaining $28 of expenses is used in purchasing material and supplies, and that a large percentage of the cost of these represent wages, it is safe to estimate that not less than 80 per cent of the expenses of the railroads is money paid directly or indirectly to labor.

Symbols of Colors.

White, religious, purity, innocence, faith, joy and life.

Red, the ruby, signifies, fire, divine love, heat of the creative power and royalty.

Blue, or the sapphire, expresses heaven, the firmament, truth from a celestial origin, constancy and fidelity.

Yellow, or gold, is the symbol of the sun, of the goodness of God, of marriage and faithfulness.

Green, the emerald, is the color of the spring of hope, particularly of the hope of immortality and of victory, as the color of the laurel and palm.

Violet, the amethyst, signifies love and truth, or passion and suffering. Purple and scarlet signify things good and true from a celestial origin.

Black corresponds to despair, darkness, earthliness, mourning, negation, wickedness and death.

Pan-American Union.

The Pan-American Union was organized for the purpose of promoting friendship and commerce between the 21 American republics, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the institution in proportion to its population. The building in Washington in which the Union is housed stands upon land provided by the United States at the cost of $200,000, the cost of the building ($1,000,000) having been defrayed as to three-fourths by Andrew Carnegie, and as to one-fourth by the 20 republics of Latin America.

LINCOLN HISTORY AT ODDS

Where Was the Famous Gettysburg Address Written?

We are told in history, says the Ohio State Journal, that Mr. Lincoln wrote his Gettysburg address while on the car going to that place. An interesting book, "The Perfect Tribute," before us, says:

"Across the car the Secretary of State had just opened a package of books and their wrapping of brown paper lay on the floor, torn carelessly in a zigzag. The President stretched a long arm.

"'Mr. Seward, may I have this to do a little writing?' he asked, and the secretary protested, insisting on finding a better material.

"But Lincoln, with a few words, had his way, and soon the untidy stump of a pencil was at work."

So, according to Mary R. S. Andrews and other authorities, the Gettysburg address was written. But we have a different story from J. A. Sample, a son-in-law of John D. Defrees, who was government printer under Lincoln and a warm personal friend of the President. Thus Mr. Sample speaks:

"Weeks before the ceremony at Gettysburg Mr. Defrees was sent for one night and asked into a room where Mr. Lincoln awaited him. After locking the door, the President took a paper out of his pocket and said: 'John I want you to read this carefully, and make any changes your judgment dictates.' That paper was the famous Gettysburg speech. After reading it, Mr. Defrees handed it back with the injunction, 'Mr. President, don't change a word of it—it is perfect.'"

Isn't it strange that history should make such a muddle of interesting events like this. But there is one thing that stands out as plain as a mountain and that is, that however written, the Gettysburg address is divine.

VARIETIES

West Virginia's mines employ 80,000 men.

The normal head contains about 80,000 hairs.

California shipped 1,500,000,000 oranges last year.

London's weekly coal pile amounts to 327,000 tons.

Canadian immigration last year amounted to 350,000.

Chicago in 1913 handled more than 337,288,000 bushels of grain.

Russia Poland has 576,000 cattle now, compared to 2,825,623 in 1903.

Great Britain in 1907 produced 24,674,170 gallons of apple cider.

About 400,000 automobiles are turned out each year in the factories of Detroit.

More than one-half of the fuller's earth produced in the United States comes from Florida.

The United States ranks first in production, exports and imports in 16 out of 34 industries.

In seven years a western apple grower has sold $22,649 worth of apples from a five-acre orchard.

What is said to be the largest tree trunk in the world, measuring 145 feet in girth, is at Mixtla, Mexico.

Washerwomen in Alabama are compelled to register their names with the city health departments.

American motor cars are overcoming the prejudice against them in the Madras district of India.

There is a large and steady demand for sponges in Germany and also a large consumption of sponge waste.

About 50 workmen are permanently employed in keeping St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, in repair.

The leaf of the Ceylon tallpot palm, which grows to [illegible]00 feet in height, is so wide that it will cover 20 men.

At the end of 1912 there were employed in the gold mines of the Transvaal 24,334 white and 205,488 natives.

An orange tree will sometimes produce 20,000 oranges, while a lemon tree seldom yields more than 2,000 lemons.

Railroads of the United States annually consume more than 2,700,000 gallons of water for each mile of line.

Most of the cocoa imported into the United States is produced in the West Indies and Central and South America.

The government will monopolize the business of supplying coal and provisions and operating repair facilities in the Panama Canal zone.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, has the distinction of being the wettest place in the western world. It has an average rainfall of 180 inches.

The great bronze statue of Freedom surmounting the capitol dome in Washington is 19 feet 6 inches high and weighs nearly 15,000 pounds.

A lake in Tasmania at an altitude of 3,400 feet is to be harnessed and the electricity produced used to supply light and power for the entire island.

The famous Death Valley in California is the lowest point on the continent of North America, being 276 feet below the level of the sea.

More than 30,000,000 pieces of glass will be required for the 500 mosiac panels being prepared for a cathedral which is to be erected in St. Louis.

The cultivation of sugar beets is receiving much attention in Chile, and a movement is on foot to interest capital for the erection of a beet sugar factory.

When a fishing vessel went ashore recently on the north coast of England a number of men swam out on horseback and succeeded in boarding her.

It has been asserted by many eminent specialists that there is no doubt that by the beat of the pulse alone the sex and age of a person could be told.

American salmon in the fresh waters of Tasmania are prospering wonderfully. Some of them increased in weight from two ounces to four pounds in 21 months.

Brazil owes her wealth in coffee to a monk who planted two seeds in a monastery garden in Rio de Janeiro in 1754, whence the plants spread throughout the country.

Official estimates indicate that the gold production of the United States last year was the smallest since 1905, while that of silver was the greatest for quantity on record.

Some remarkable flights have been made in Russia recently by an aeroplane capable of carrying its crew, 10 passengers, enough fuel for 20 hours and 1,700 pounds additional weight.

By examining fairly accurate records, scientists have found that there has been no appreciable change in the climate of northern and northwestern Europe in 1,800 years.

Italian farm houses need improving, according to the opinion of the government, which has offered $7,585 in premiums to be awarded for encouraging the construction of model farm buildings.

According to a report just issued by the department of agriculture, the yield of potatoes in Ireland in 191[illegible] was exceptionally abundant and of good quality. The average was 2[illegible]9 bushels an acre.

Two sheepmen of Idaho were fined $100 each in the federal court for violating the government laws by moving a flock of sheep from one district to another without the required government inspection.

A hematite ore discovery on the Kleena river has been acquired by a Vancouver company. It is stated that a large body of ore has been removed by a glacier and deposited over an area one mile square.

Women of the Portuguese province of Mozambique, in Africa, make a white cosmetic by grinding a certain kind of wood in water. They assert it removes wrinkles and prevents eruptive blemishes.

Canadian farmers are gradually discarding the heavy fence rails which have surrounded their properties for decades, and are erecting serviceable wire field fencing with attractive entrance gates.

Cola nuts, which had been exported from the gold coast of Africa to the value of about $450,000 annually for several years, advanced in 1912 to $650,000 worth. Exports from southern Nigeria increased to nearly the same extent.

The latest report of the director of the bureau of agriculture at Manila says that the rice crop of the last year was the greatest which has been recorded for many years in the Philippines, being 100 per cent greater than in the previous year. As a direct result of the bumper crop there has been a decrease of rice imports of more than 176,600,000 pounds, representing in value more than $2,500,000.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

HER FIRST KITCHEN

Martha Holden.

B. B., of Ind., you will think me a base deserter, because I didn't finish answering your housefurnishing questions. I knew that many more would be interested in the same subject, so I left the kitchen until this week. It needs a whole corner to itself, doesn't it There is something wrong with the woman who doesn't consider her kitchen the best room in the house.

Kitchen walls should be painted, never papered. If the kitchen is on the sunny side, green or gray walls are best, if on the north, a pale yellow. Linoleum or oilcloth for the floor, or failing that, several coats of paint, a shade or two darker than the walls. Shades at the windows, no washable curtains, except cheesecloth sash curtains, if you wish to wash them every few weeks. It is easier to wash windows. If there is room, a window box planted with parsley, chives or sweet herbs is at once a convenience when a garnish or flavor is desired, and an ornament as well. A clock shelf, painted to match the wall, but undraped and unadorned, a calendar, and maybe a looking glass, are the only necessities of a kitchen wall. On my own kitchen wall hangs a small slate, with a pencil tied to it, where lists of needed supplies may be made.

Most young wives today think they can't keep house without a kitchen cabinet. It does solve a good many space problems if there is no pantry, otherwise an ordinary cupboard is all that is necessary. The cupboard is much easier to care for, less expensive, and, on the whole, more desirable, than the cabinet. The plainer this cupboard is the better. Avoid a highly varnished one with fancy handles or carved corners, that have constantly to be polished and dusted. White oilcloth for the cupboard shelves is economy in the long run.

If you can have two tables, be sure to place one in the center of the kitchen. It is then conveneint to the stove and to the sink, and saves many steps.

A zinc cover for this table, nailed on tightly, saves all the misery of scorched surfaces from hot utensils, as well as hours of labor necessary to keep white wood in order. The zinc cover is easily cleansed, and agreeable to work on. I know of one kitchen where the tables are copper covered and the wall space behind the sink faucets is faced with copper. It is kept shining and gives a glorified air to the room, but it is a woman-killer.

The stove may be a gas or coal range or wood cooking stove, according to locality, but it must be kept tidy, for it is the ruling spirit of the home. What a difference it makes with the dispositions of all the members of the family if the kitchen chimney doesn't draw, or the oven doesn't bake! A clean stove first, means safety all the time to the family.

Dear little B. B., of Ind., have plenty of holders on a nail behind the stove. You will burn yourself horribly when you first begin to cook. And a turkey wing! There are stove crevices that will yield to nothing else. No new fangled brush can penetrate or explore as does that fan-like plumage.

Simple, wooden chairs, not so heavy, are best for the kitchen, and don't forget a low wooden rocker, without arms, into which you may drop comfortably to shell peas or whip eggs. There should be, too, a high stool, on which you may sit at the sink or table to wash dishes or pare vegetables. Just because you have a lot of young strength to stand and work is no reason why you should use it up that way. As much as possible keep the cooking vessels out of sight. If there is no other space, a shelved box with a chintz curtain may contain them. Aluminum utensils wear best; but one iron skillet and one iron pot should be included. If graniteware is provided, it should be discarded when it begins to scale. Many physicians believe the increase of appendicitis in this country due to the use of imperfect graniteware; the loose particles are swallowed in the food, and cause irritation often resulting in death.

A utility bag is a kitchen comfort. It is best made of denim, bound in white cotton tape. It contains various pockets: one for a string ball, one for dusters, for broom bags, for sweeping cap and gloves, for a pin cushion and thread and needles. A special bag for laundry needs is a convenience, containing iron holders, stand, wax and sandpaper. The clothespin bag is made as an apron to be tied around the waist with long tapes. Your neighbors will be apt to judge you by your ironing board. Have the outside covers for it made to tie on with tapes; then they can be readily removed and washed. Unbleached muslin is best.

THE COZY CORNER

BETWEEN NEIGHBORS

I have often had your letters and enjoyed them and been benefited by their helpful cheery words. We have taken the Blade a great many years, and haven't gotten tired of it yet, and thought I would tell you all that we appreciate the good things in it. There are not many of our closets but have some cast off or out grown clothing which would be much better out of the way, and there are lots of mothers who could make over for her little ones or wear, as they are and be such a help. Here is a little of a conversation of neighbors, one on each side of me. One said, "I have so many things that are outgrown of the children's', too good to throw away. I would offer them to Mrs. S., if I thought she wouldn't be offended." And Mrs. S. said to me, "Never be afraid that I will be offended by offering me anything I can make use of," and said she had often seen things that people would not use and I would think what warm things I could make of them for the children. Now it is time this fence is pulled down between people. I will make the children warmer and make a better feeling. And if we have wants and wishes which cannot be supplied, don't let us mope and whine, but just look around and see some of the real needs of others whom we can help a little or a lot. It is a great preventative of the blues. Let us strive to do all we can to make our home a happy, cheerful and truthful place.—A Peace Page Reader.

THE FAITHFUL OX

Western Rustic brings to my mind the dear old dalys in the early 40's, and L. W. R. of Maine recalls the happy hours when I helped my mother prepare wool and flax and weave it into cloth for a family of 12 children.

The old-time fireplace in those log houses was built without side jambs; merely a number of the logs were cut out of the end of the house to leave a hole about eight feet square, and this was filled with stone for the fire to burn against. A crooked pole put between the logs and onto the first floor joist made a foundation on which to build the old-time mud and stick chimney. Wood of almost any length could be used in these vast fireplaces. Occasionally a log was too long. Then one end of it was rolled into the fire while we children sat and played on the other end out in the room.

After many years of wandering in search of health, I am living in Tallahassee. It is not an unusual sight to see 30 ox teams in the square. The oxen are very gentle and are used in place of horses.—Florida Old Timer.

THE LAST OF THE CAPTIVES

I want to say a little about the war, as I happened to be one who was in it from the start until the close. After the federals had taken Cumberland Gap, in '62, the command that I belonged to was sent to that place to keep them from crossing over into Tennessee, where the railroad was. We had several races up and down the Cumberland Valley. We had to contend with the Fifteenth and Sixteenth battalions, commanded by Major Beard. On November 29 they captured me and 16 others about 15 miles from Jonesville in Lee county. They kept us at Jonesville that night; then they took us to Cumberland Gap, kept us there 10 days, then started with us to Camp Chase, O. We had to march on foot to Nicklesville, Ky. We passed Paris, where the good people were friendly and gave us provisions and tobacco. At Cincinnati we found good people, who gave us food and necessaries. We then went to Camp Chase and stayed there that cold winter. In the spring they moved us to Fort Delaware, where I stayed until the war was over. I was sick at Fort Delaware, was in the hospital when the Sisters of Charity came from Delaware City and brought us food and books. Now I am the only one living of the 16 that were captured at that time, and if I do not give those three cities the praise due them they will never get it—J. A. Blankenhecler, Nickelsville, Va.

A TRIP UP COUNTRY

Last summer when sister came to visit us, she planned for our two families an automobile trip to the home where we spent our childhood. Early one perfect morning we packed our picnic baskets, and away we went up the Thumb of the Badger state, through cherry orchards, past beautiful farms and wayside villages, stopping now and then to snap some bit of fine scenery. To most of us older travelers it was a familiar journey, fraught with happy memories of the days when it meant the way home. After many windings up and over the hills we reached the old homestead, vacant now. We sat again in the shade of the friendly trees, and we drank from the old well. Then we built a campfire, made coffee and spread our table cloth beneath a mountain ash tree that was just a sapling in my childhood. Afterward we roamed over the house that had been our first home. How many mingled memories overwhelmed us at sight of the big sunny kitchen, the parlor, where our marriage vows were spoken, mother's room, where we met one day to bid her an earthly farewell. The attic, where we played hide-and-seek, the little storeroom, which we called the "catch-all," where precious treasures of honey and raspberry jam were stored. Every nook and corner of the old house held its particular significance. Home in the evening with glimpses of the dancing waters of Green Bay, and fleeting visions of white villages nestled among the poetic hills of Wisconsin.—Happy Wife, Wis.

Cornish

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Why Shouldn't You Buy As Low As Any Dealer?

More than 250,000 people have saved from $100 to $150 on a high grade piano and from $25 to $50 on a first class organ in purchasing by the Cornish plan—and so can you. We offer to send you an instrument, freight paid if you wish, with the understanding that if it is not sweeter and richer in tone and better made than any you can find at one-third more than we ask, you may at any time within a year send it back at our expense, and we will return any sum that you may have paid on it, so that the trial will cost you absolutely nothing,—you and your friends to be the judge and we to find no fault with your decision.

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Cornish Co., Washington, N. J. Established Over 50 Years

Are You Working or Shirking?

Martha Holden.

Dear Friends of the Page—Since last we met nearly 200,000 women in Chicago have voted for better municipal conditions. As one woman there said, "Chicago is nothing but home magnified many times; what it needs is an efficient housekeeper."

We cannot tell yet what the outcome of the large housekeeping will be, but one fact we may no longer elude.

The women are voting, and they are going to continue to vote.

Whether we want the suffrage or not is no longer the question.

We are going to have it.

The next thing is to be ready for it. Dear sisters, let us study as well as pray to vote intelligently.

We, of this Page, represent women who stand for the highest in home ideals and moral integrity; from ocean to ocean we are held together by a chain of loyalty whose strongest link is the love of home. That is the great, open secret of the kinship of our precious Page, our home helpfulness to one another.

In that wonderful book, The Fear of Living, the author derides those so-called harmless people who do nothing. He says the vestibule of hell is filled with them. Useless, opinionless, afraid of giving offense by sustaining the claims of conscience, they are neither one thing nor the other, unfit for Heaven, unwelcome in hell.

Let us, of this beautiful fellowship of Peace Page readers, study the conditions of our country, our village or neighborhood and strive in every way to do our part toward making a real home-land.

CHEER UP ROW

Mary Stevenson, N. C., sends thanks for cards and letters. She is now able to walk.

Mrs. M. Caroline Case, Troy, Pa., has a Washington's birthday and would enjoy cards from all who have.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barger, Crystal, Mich., have lately been burned out. He is an old soldier and Mrs. Barger is badly crippled. Cards, please.

Henry Brunner, Box 53, Warba, Minn., is left alone with a little daughter, aged two and a baby son. He asks letters from mothers.

Mrs. Sarah A. Meadows, 76, Marshall, N. C., deaf and an invalid, would enjoy cards and letters.

J. A. Withrow, Box 49, Given, W. Va., asks that cards be sent to his wife, who is an invalid. March 10 is her birthday.

Carrie A. Roscoe, Sand Lake, Mich., a shut-in, would like cards for March 14.

Mrs. Catherine McCall, Camden, W. Va., for nine years a paralytic. Cards.

Mrs. J. B. M., Mich., received 150 cards and thanks you.

John Latham, Ohio, thanks you for papers and magazines.

Miss Sade Ewing, Carey, Ohio, an invalid for 15 years, asks cards.

Mrs. Jane Fidler thanks you for cards.

Cards are requested for Milen Roberson, Coldwater, Mich., an invalid. —Mrs. E. C. R., Mich.

Our Correspondents

The saloon has never done me any harm, but I have five little boys and not one to spare to fill a drunkard's grave. As long as these places of vice are among us and are depending on our boys for a living, the lads are never safe. God speed the day when they will be a thing of the past.—Mrs. L. S., Wis.

Mrs. C. D., O., is 70, her husband 80, her mother 90. She writes of a dear little two-year-old girl who lives near her, and is the possessor of ten grandparents, great and otherwise.

A. J. A., Pa.—The Kipling poems are copyrighted, so that we do not publish them in the corner. The Vampire may be had by writing to your state librarian, or if it is sent here I will gladly forward.

C. C. B., N. C., says that the farmer's work is as important as the President's. He is a teacher 18 years old.

R. E. B., Mich., a solo singer, wants something good to sing on Decoration day. Has any one the Flag of All Nations? Write here.

Mrs. F. W. B., Vt., asks for a poem, Men of '61.

I have an old copper cent made in the year 1807, which is 107 years old. —M. F. B., Va.

Wm. A. Washington is a shingle weaver who takes good care of his mother and leading a cheery industrious life "mid splints and sawdust in the great northwest."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

BEAUTY'S LAWS

Love for the beautiful is a part of our better nature. Aesthetic realization makes us morally better. So interest in trees, flowers and natural work is a part of better progress. There are many locations where the presence of trees and flowers would improve appearance greatly. Graceful vines properly located, weeping trees in the right place and shrubs and brilliant flowers aesthetically arranged would improve any locality destitute of natural charms. But we must know what we are doing. What to plant and where are matters of much importance and depend on existing conditions. For extent of area, topography, nature of the soil, climate and environment must be considered in the practical arrangement of trees, shrubs and flowers. For beauty depends on the harmonious position of the beautiful. This great law of aesthetics is as applicable to the small flower garden as to the one of much extent. So when we plant a tree or flower we should place it where its beauty will increase the aesthetic value of all. For position, kind and number must be carefully adjusted to prevailing condition in the improvement of home environment. So the problem of making the home surroundings beautiful is a matter of much study, time, patience and expense. But stately trees, graceful vines and beautiful flowers are of inestimable value to the home. And if we are free from the misfortune of ignorance we must find in these a source of constant pleasure. For the power that creates the beautiful planted the love of it in our hearts and wills that we should know His works.—W. E. U., Ohio.

A RONALD FOR AN OLIVER

In our young days we were intimately acquainted with an elderly physician, of good repute, whom we will call Dr. B." One day a young man made a contract with Dr. B. to learn his mode of diagnosing diseases, also their antidotes. The public, being a man of means, finally graduated. In those days the recommendation of the doctor was sufficient to get a diploma. Dr. B. examined him critically, made the remark, "You are now well educated. You know as much as I do, except one material point, which you should know to be successful." The young M. D. said: "Well, I will pay your price, $500 for that last requisition. What is it?" "It is this — imagination either kills or cures." The young man knew that as well as the doctor, but concluded to even up on Dr. B. He began near ten miles away, hung out his shingle, and soon had a good name and plenty of practice. At this juncture the young physician concluded he might begin to even up on his own theory. He let his friends on the routes of practice into his secret. Early one morning Dr. B. came along, met one of his former patients. With "how are you, Dr.?" "Oh, I'm just fine." "Well, Doc, you don't look it." "Oh, I never felt better." Soon the old doctor met another man, with "Good morning, sir." "Say, you look like you were taking the dropsy." "Oh, no, I think not." "You surely are; or you are getting more fleshy." Being talked to by three or four that day, he remarked to one man. "Well, I don't feel just right, guess I'll have to take a vacation." The old doctor told the family at home he must rest. The young M. D. told the hired girl to remove the vest when the old M. D. was asleep and thoroughly pad it. The next morning he could not get his vest buttoned by two inches. All that season he attended the case for dropsy. He prevailed on the patient by blandishment and removing the padding to get well. On his last trip he pronounced the cure finished.

"What are your charges, doctor."

"I shall charge you for the successful termination just fifteen hundred dollars. Much obliged to you for that lesson you gave me last."—L. B. Jessup.

THE WINDING RIVERS

I am especially interested in the letters of teachers and letters describing lands and rivers in the northwest. Have just noticed what Clarance Reed of Montana and Cactus Dodger of the same state have to say. While traveling in the western country I was surprised to see how winding were some of the streams and of such great length, especially that of the Snake river. It flows through old and magnificent canyons of its own making, through desolate and awful wastes, the result of vomiting craters and of convulsions of the earth. Its valleys are fertile, climate soil and everything favorable for a fruit-growing section. About 100 rivers, affluents of the Snake, empty into the Columbia at Wallula, Washington. The two principal affluents of the Columbia are the Snake and the north fork of the Columbia. The Snake is our seventh largest river. It is more than 1,000 miles long. The Columbia is more than 1,200 miles long, being the largest river emptying into the Pacific Ocean. Shoshone Falls, or the Falls of Snake River, are in two cataracts. The Columbia river is the only natural outlet to the Pacific northwest, the nearest port to the Orient commerce. Astoria is the greatest fresh water harbor in the United States. Wishing to see more western letters.—F. J. M., Iowa.

GETS MEDAL OF MERIT

MISS JANE A. DELANO.

Miss Delano organized the Town and Country Nursing Service, a branch of the National Red Cross. Four thousand nurses have been enrolled and at notice in time of war or disaster they can be brought together for active service, equipped, trained, ready. President Wilson felt honored to be the one to confer a medal of merit upon Miss Delano.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

How About a Bird Club?

Dear Boys and Girls—How many of you are interested in the birds? I know some are for you have written me that you belong to a bird club and that you would not kill a bird or rob a nest.

Let us have a bird club for this page. Every boy and girl can be a member who provides food and one or more shelter boxes for the birds near his home. Suet, scraps of meat, nuts, seeds, sweepings from barn or corn crib are all good food for birds. Write and tell us of the birds you attract in this way; let us hear how you are protecting your good friends and neighbors, the birds. Your loving friend. MARTHA HOLDEN.

They Love Good Books.

Nora M. Randall, Bradford, N. Y., Lillie Lurle, Wilroads, Kansas, Cecile May Underwood, Noblestown, Pa., Gladys Tucker, Lanham, W. Va., Blanche Shriner, Frend, W. Va., Brown Eyes of Tenn., Gertrude Highdon, Highdon's Store, Ga., Brown Eyes of Crabtree, Arthur de Lance, Lakeview, Mich., Clara Adams, Grace, W. Va., Clair Dotson, Damascus, Va., Lorna Ewing, Hunt, Ill., Beatrice Collins, Walker, W. Va., Esther Moore, Middletown, W. Va. All these fine young people have written me that their hobby is the reading of good books, and surely they have chosen well. Now my friends, let us hear what you mean by good books. What books have most fascinated you, what most interested you? All the boys and girls would like to know. We shall be glad to hear from any boy or girl as to his favorite book.—Martha Holden.

What of Your School.

Brownie from Oregon, I do not agree with you on the country dance. I think it does far more harm than good.

Now, boys and girls, what are you going to school for? Are you going because your parents send you? or are you trying your very best to make useful men and women, so you can go out into the world to make your own way, if need be? Think about this and write letters to The Blade discussing this topic. My appeal to every school boy and girl is to make the most of his school life before it is too late.—A School Friend, Ohio.

Here is a good topic. What have you accomplished in your school life? Have you learned how to study and to make your study a factor in everyday life? —M. H.

A Word From Ethel.

Eleanor Brook, come again and tell us of your out-door work; you certainly are getting the enjoyment out of life. Little Nellie Risley, let us hear from you again; remember, our blessed Master doeth all things well. Edith from Arkansas, I think if a girl does not dress somewhat in fashion she looks like a slouch. Ethel Wright, Richardson, West Va.

Sterling People.

Remember that in all kinds of hardships whatever they may be you will not find truer, braver, or more unselfish people than the people of West Virginia.

I would enjoy our columns much better if more of the boys and girls would write giving some incident that would make the people of their state happy. For it will not be long till our fathers and mothers will pass away and then the government of our country will rest upon our shoulders, and without a fair knowledge of the history of our people, or might say of our country, it will be utterly impossible on our part to govern this country in the right way.—Dark-Eyes from W. Va.

It is fine to be familiar with the historic events of your own state. Are all my boys and girls?—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET.

M. E. T., of W. Va., I certainly would like to have you visit me as I have no brothers or sisters, either, and I get very lonesome sometimes. I would be pleased to exchange post cards with those near my age, 19. My hobby is art, music and horseback riding.—L. F., W. Va.

Walter Dixon, Spartanburg, S. C., says he has no relics of which to write, but that he has a father who saw his great-grandmother married. Better write to Walter and find out about it.—M. H.

Emma Vannatter, 10, Vanderbilt, Mich., says their winters are very cold and stormy.

Kindly send cards to Jackson Bryan Peters, 6, Roanoke, Va., a delicate boy.

All stories for this department should be accompanied by writer's name and address, and written on but one side of the paper.—M. H.

Howard and Mary Smith, Grafton, W. Va., send "Hohenlinden," which is too long for the corner. Thank you just the same. I am glad you enjoy the poems of which you speak. They are all fine and inspiring.—M. H.

Earl Morehouse, Watkins, N. Y., is an 11-year-old farmer, who makes hay when the sun shines.

Jessie Koch, 52 Shelby st., Grand Rapids, Mich., says: I would like to exchange pictures with all who have a kodak. I will send, on request, a photo of some scene in the furniture city of the world, or one of the rivers.

Lillian Tate, Mebane, N. Carolina, has two hobbies, going to school and embroidery.

Geneva Williams, Paris, Ills., wants to correspond with Snooky-Ookums.

Floyd Thomson, Decatur, Ills., and away from home, would like cards.

Lillian and Genevieve Holter, Racine, O., have a dear grandfather. They love books, and have some interesting ones. Fernie Clystia King, Potterville, Mich., is an orphan girl who has a pleasant home with a very kind uncle and aunt. Fernie is in the ninth grade at school and has not missed except when she had measles.

Sarah E. Garland, Fall Branch, Tenn., has a good hobby of housekeeping.

Ina Houck, Jefferson, N. C., has two living grandfathers, who served in the civil war.

Ethel Waddle, Strawberry, Ky., is 14 and loves music and hopes she has a twin, Oct. 7.

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Remedy

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home. Saves you $2.

This plan makes a pint of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for $2.50.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually conquers an ordinary cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, spasmodic croup and bronchial asthma.

Mix 1 pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pine is one of the oldest and best known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this combination.

The prompt results from this mixture have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

POETS' CORNER

BELL BRANDON

'Neath a tree, by the margin of the woodland,
Whose spreading leafy boughs sweep the ground,
With a path leading thither o'er the prairie,
When silence hung her night-garb around;
There often I have wandered in the evening,
When the summer winds are fragrant on the lea;
There I saw the little beauty, Bell Brandon,
And we met 'neath the old arbor tree;
There I saw the little beauty, Bell Brandon,
And we met 'neath the old arbor tree.

Chorus:
There I saw the little beauty, Bell Brandon,
And we met 'neath the old arbor tree.

Bell Brandon was a birdling on the mountain,
In freedom she sported on her wing;
And they said the life-current of the red man
Tinged her veins from a far distant spring.
She loved her humble dwelling on the prairie,
And her guileless, happy heart clung to me;
And I loved the little beauty, Bell Brandon,
And we both loved the old arbor tree.

On the trunk of the aged tree I carved them—
Our names on the sturdy form remain;
But I now repair in sorrow to its shelter,
And murmur to the wild wind my pain.
Oft I sit there in solitude repining
For the beauty-dream that night brought to me.
Death has wed the little beauty, Bell Brandon,
And she sleeps 'neath the old arbor tree.

JIM AND ME

The story, sir, why, really, now, I haven't much to say;
If you had called a year ago and then again today,
No need for anyone to tell, for you could plainly see
Just what our God has done for us, has done for Jim and me.

Chorus.
The pail that holds the milk today he used to fill with beer,
But he's not spent a cent for drink in now almost a year.
Just look into the cupboard, sir, there's sugar, flour and tea,
That's what our God has done for us, has done for Jim and me.

He used to sneak along the street, his head was bended low,
As if he was afraid to meet the friends he used to know;
But now he walks with head upright, his step is bold and free,
That's what our God has done for us, has done for Jim and me.

I used to be afraid of him, when coming home at night,
But now it gives me joy supreme, and fills me with delight.
The baby plays around his chair and climbs upon his knee,
That's what our God has done for us, has done for Jim and me.

Now mornings when he goes to work, I kneel right down and say,
"Father, in heaven, bless dear Jim, and keep him saved today;"
And nights before we go to sleep, give thanks on bended knee,
That's what our God has done for us, has done for Jim and me.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew!
The wide-spreading pond and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell.
The cot of my father, the dairy-house night it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well—
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it
As poised on the curb it inclined to my lips!
Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now far removed from the loved habitation,
The tears of regret will instrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well—
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hangs in the well.

POEMS WANTED

Please send poem containing lines, "They'll hang me to the gallows, Mother," to A. H. Reames, Hillsboro, O.

The Battle of Fredericksburg to G. M. Aiken, Kimbolton, O.

The days of '49 to T. C. Spanks, Indian Springs, Pa.

Copy of speech "Lafayette," to W. F. Smith, Rock Quarry Store, Saltville, Va.

Please send a poem containing the following lines to H. R. Shattuck, Clearwater, Minn.

Old Abraham there was,
Who lived in the west
Esteemed by his neighbors,
The wisest and best.
And now if you will follow my ditty,
I will tell you about his trip.
Down to Washington City.

Young Charlotte to Hazel M. Woodford, Black River Falls, Wis.

Will someone please send the poem in which the following lines appear?

'O tell me, who is he,
The high and holy one
To whom thou bend'st the knee
And pray'st, Thy will be done.—A. L. T., Worthington, W. Va.

Please send Stuttering Boy to D. King., Springdale, Ark.

General Lyon's Death to Mrs. H. J. Wilson, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Wreck of the Hesperus to Myrtle Selbe, Henshaw, W. Va.

Adam and Eve to Nimrod Crabtree, Lucasville, Ohio.

A song is asked containing the lines: "The only one that's left now, is this good old dog of mine."

Thanatopsis, Maud Muller and Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill are requested by Vivian Bailes, Harrison, W. Va.

"All Hallow'en" to Mrs. Florence B. Wooden, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

"Lay by the Weekly, Betsy" to J. L. Marple, Jackson, O.

"The Missionary's Dream," to Laura Rash, Birds, Ills. Miss Rash can supply "College Oil Cans," "Bridal Mine Cup" and "Dying Alchemist."

"The New Church Organ," to Mrs. L. G. Schall, Kelly Station, Pa.

"The Flaunting Lie," to be A. Huene, Kipton, Ohio.

"The Drunkard's Dream," to A. B. Kilbourne, West Pike, Pa.

Kittie Wells.
Angel's Whisper.
White Wings.

THE LETTER THAT NEVER CAME

"A letter here for me?" was the question that he asked
Of the mail-man at the closing of the day,
He turned sadly with a sigh, while a tear stood in his eye,
Then he bowed his head and slowly walked away.
Then he murmured, "Can it be—will it never come to me?"
Had he waited all these many years in vain?
Yet from early morning's light he would watch till dark at night
For that letter, but alas! it never came.

Chorus.
Was it from a gray-haired mother, a sister or a brother,
Had he waited all these many years in vain?
Yet from early morning light he would watch with spirits bright
But the letter than he longed for never came.

He had waited many years, joy had mingled with his tears
When the old postmaster met him with a smile,
How his features they would brighten and his sad heart seem to lighten,
Yet his vain hopes lasted but a little while;
When the postmaster would say, there is nothing here today,
He'd bemoan his fate, yet no one would he blame;
Then he murmured, surely she must sometimes think of me!
Still he wondered why that missive never came.

So one day upon the shore, he was found, but life was o'er.
His poor soul had gone out with the tide.
In his hand they found a note with the last words that he wrote:
"Should a letter come please place it by my side."
Sweet flowers twine around the tombstone o'er his mound
On which was scrawled his age also his name;
Many years have gone, they say, since his spirit passed away,
But the letter that he longed for never came.

TRANSPLANTED

Martha E. Bales.

I planted a beautiful lily
Close by my window with care;
It spread its bright leaves in springtime
And sweet buds of promise grew there.
I hoped it would bloom in summer,
But a cold wind one day
Came, chilling the buds ere they blossomed,
And my lily faded away.

But just across, over the border,
'Twas transplanted, my lily fair,
Now grows by the living water,
And there's never a chill wind there.
A beautiful, beautiful lily,
It blooms in that garden complete,
Kissed by the sweet dews of heaven,
And breezes tender and sweet.

SPANISH CAVALIER

A Spanish cavalier stood in his retreat
And on his guitar played a tune, dear.
The music so sweet, he'd oftimes repeat
The blessings of my country and you, dear.

Chorus:
Say, darling, say, when I am far away,
Sometimes you may think of me, dear.
Bright, sunny days will soon fade away
Remember what I say, and be true dear.

I am off to the war, to the war I must go,
To fight for my country and you, dear.
But if I should fall, in vain I should call
The blessings of my country and you, dear.

And when this war is o'er, to you I'll return,
Back to my country and you, dear.
And should I be slain, you may seek
Upon the battlefield you will find me.

AULD LANG SYNE

By Robert Burns.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And days of auld lang syne?

Chorus.
For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne;
We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

We twa ha'e run aboot the braes
And pu'd the gowans fine,
But we've wandered mony a weary foot
Sin' auld lang syne.

We twa ha'e sported i' the burn
Frae morning sun till dine;
But seas between us braid ha'e roared
Sin' auld lang syne.

And here's a hand, my trusty frien',
And gie's a hand o' thine;
We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

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The Moon.

Playthings my Betsey hath; the snail's cast shell,
Pebbles and small unripened pears; she dotes
On gentle things with furred or feathered coats,
A bunch of keys, a little brazen bell;
But none of these enticements please so well,
Nor pouring tea nor sailing paper coats,
As the rare moon that of an evening floats
In anchorages inaccessible.
On frost-bound nights a portly yellow moon
She kissed her hand to him before she slept,
The slim white stripling of an afternoon
In summer, still she longed for him and wept
Seeking to coax him down an elder wand,
For once, that she might hold him in her hand.

—By Helen Parry Eden.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

THE AUTOMOBILE

I would like to know when the automobile was originated.—L. D. L., Texas.

In the broadest definition of "automobile," which is sanctioned by common usage, the word may be applied to any mechanically propelled vehicle, whether the source of power is a vapor engine, or steam engine, a storage battery, stored compressed air, or any other form of generator, but historically the word was not coined or applied until about 1888, the appearance in France of benzine vapor engine vehicles, while steam cars for common highways antedate locomotives, having been made before the railroads were thought of.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION

Can you give me a list of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence?—C. W., Missouri.

The following is the list of names appended to the famous document, with the colony which each represented in congress: Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton, from New Hampshire; John Hancock, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Massachusetts; Elbridge Gerry, Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery, Rhode Island; Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut; William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris, New York; Richard Hockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark, New Jersey; Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross, Pennsylvania; Caesar Rodney, George Reed, Thomas McKean, Delaware; Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, William Paca, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland; George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton, Virginia; William Hooper, Joseph Howes, John Penn, North Carolina; Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton, South Carolina; Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walner, Georgia.

THE ALLEN FAMILY

Please give some information concerning Ethan Allen's family.—M. L. B., Condersport, Pa.

The parents of Ethan Allen were Joseph Allen, a farmer, and Mary Baker, and he was a descendant of Samuel Allen, one of the two brothers who emigrated from England to the colonies. He had three brothers, Homan, Heber and Ira. The family was connected by marriage to another prominent Vermont statesman, Seth Warner. He was married in early life to Mary, daughter of Cornelius and Abigail (Jackson) Brownson, whose death occurred in 1783. In 1784 he married Mrs. Frances Buchanan, daughter of Crean Brush, a Tory. By the first marriage he had one son, who died at the age of 11, and four daughters, of whom two died unmarried. One married Eleazar N. Keys and one Samuel Hitchcock, and was the mother of General E. A. Hitchcock. By the second marriage he had one daughter Fanny, who entered the sisterhood of the Hotel Dieu at Montreal in 1808 and died in 1819; and two sons, Hannibal and Ethan Allen, the latter the father of Colonel Ethan Allen, of New York.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

Please tell how the Republic of Mexico is governed.—A. L. M., Emlenton, Penna.

The government is that of a Federal Republic, the constitution resting on the fundamental law of February 5, 1857, with subsequent amendments. From 1876 to 1911 (with the exception of four years, 1880-1884, when General Manuel Gonzalez was president) the executive power was in the hands of General Porfirio Diaz, who was elected president for eight successive terms of six years. In 1911 a revolutionary war led to the resignation of General Diaz and the internal dissensions are not yet quieted. The powers of the government are divided into three branches: the legislative, executive and judicial. The executive authority is vested in a prseident, popularly chosen in a general election and holds office for six years. The president is aided by eight secretaries of state appointed by himself. The legislative power is vested in a congress, which consists of a senate of 56 members elected for four years by indirect vote, and a chamber of deputies of 233 members.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court with 15 judges, three circuit courts and 32 district courts. Each state also has its judiciary for purely state causes.

Each state has an elected governor with a legislature and judicial syster, and complete autonomy in all matters not expressly reserved for the federal government.

THE LIBERTY BELL

Please print some information about the Liberty Bell.—V. W., Brownsville, Ore.

The Liberty Bell, the bell which formerly hung in the dome of the old State House at Philadelphia, was cast in England especially for the State House and was brought from there in 1752; in being taken from the ship it met with an accident which spoiled its tone, and it was recast in Philadelphia when the words "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" were inscribed on it. When the British occupied Philadelphia, the bell was taken down and hidden in the Delaware near Trenton, but was afterwards hung in its old position, and for several years rung every Fourth. In 1835 it was broken while tolling for the death of Chief Justice Marshall. In 1854 it was placed in the hall of the old State House on a pedestal with 13 sides, representing the 13 original states. In 1893 it was carried to Chicago for the World's Fair, and in many cities through which it was carried was greeted with special demonstrations, and has since been speically exhibited in other cities.

DISCOVERY OF NORTH POLE

Will you please give an account of the discovery of the North Pole by Peary?—J. T., Lawrenceville, Pa.

Robert E. Peary prepared for his sixth and successful attempt to discover the North Pole as early as the summer of 1908, but delay on the part of his shipbuilder prevented an earlier start than August 17, 1908. His vessel was the Roosevelt and his scientific assistants were Ross G. Marvin of Cornell, George Borup of Yale and D. B. McMillan of Worcester, Mass. The company included besides, 66 men and 140 dogs. The entire equipment was the very best and the plan the ripest the experienced explorer could devise. Five separate detachments, each independently equipped were to advance a certain distance to relieve or replenish some one of the various divisions at a point definitely prearranged, and then return. In this way one division after another having turned homeward there remained but a single party to make for the goal. Setting out from Cape Etah on August 17, 1908, the first objective, Cape Sheridan, was reached on September 1. There the party wintered. Winter camp was broken up on February 15, 1909, and the first of the five detachments proceeded toward Cape Columbia. In accordance with the general plan relieving parties were met and turned back as soon as the purpose was accomplished. Only five men made the dash for the pole—Peary, Matt Henson (Peary's colored servant), and three Eskimos. Five forced marches, under unusually favorable circumstances brought the goal to view on April 6, 1908. The entire distance from mainland to Pole, 475 miles, was made at the average speed of 13 miles per day. Observations gave 89 degrees 57 minutes just before the party finally halted. No life of any kind was found at the Pole. After making all necessary records and photographs, the party planted the American flag to mark the imaginary pole and turned homeward. The homeward marches were made at the average daily rate of 29.5 miles. The Roosevelt reached Indian Harbor on September 9, 1909.

Commander Peary submitted to the National Geographic Society such data and proofs as he possessed and its special committee found in them conclusive evidence that he had reached the Pole on April 6, 1909. In recognition of his achievement, numerous scientific societies have awarded him gold medals.

U. S. COURT OF CLAIMS

Kindly give us some information about the United States court of claims.—N. V. L., Biscoe, N. C.

The court of claims consists of five judges and has authority to hear and determine all claims against the United States, founded upon any law of congress or regulation of the executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, entered into with or by the government. It can also be called upon to determine claims which may be referred to it by congress, also all set-offs, counter-claims, claims of damage or other demands whatsoever on the part of the government against any persons making claims against the government in that court.

The chief justice is Edward K. Campbell, of Alabama. The associate justices are: Charles B. Howry of Mississippi; Fenton W. Booth, of Illinois; George W. Atkinson, of West Virginia, and Samuel S. Barney, of Wisconsin. The chief justice receives an annual salaryof $6,500, and the associates each receive $6,000 a year.

MICA

Please give what information you can about mica.—E. R. L., Groveland, New York.

Mica is widely scattered in North America and Asia, especially India. Ruby-colored mica, no matter where found, is now called "Indian." Europe has no commercial supply. Deposits are most frequently found in pegmatite dikes varying in thickness from a few inches to several hundred feet and correspondingly in length. Many other minerals accompany it, especially quartz and feldspar, and the mica is scattered through the dike or vein, as the miners call it. Scarcely more than 10 per cent is commercially useful. A great shaft near Mr. Mitchell, in North Carolina, was found in 1869. This gave the first impulse to mining of mica in the United States. Mica lands in North Carolina became of great value, and this boom was quickly followed by the development of the industry in southern New Hampshire, and this in turn by important discoveries in the '80s in Canada and India. In Quebec, Ottawa and Perth and Renfrew counties, Ontario, the supply is of excellent quality and hence is easily mined and cheap. Hindu labor and an excellent grade of mica make the output of Bengal, Bombay and the Madras presidency even cheaper. India gives the world one-half and Canada and the United States each about one-fourth of the entire supply. Everywhere the veins start near the surface, so that mining is simple. In North Carolina the mining is still unorganized, being done almost entirely by the farmers, with the simplest of tools.

In 1870 mica waste was first utilized by Frederick Beck, who introduced the use of ground mica as a coating for wall paper. Scrap mica, formerly worthless, rose to $17 a ton, and then gradually fell to $6 or $7. This branch of the business is confined to the United States. Since 1895 there has been a fresh use for mica as an insulator. For this purpose the sheets are split very thin and glued to cloth and then wound into rings for armatures. It is also valuable as a lubricant and as an absorbent of glycerin in making dynamite.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. C. S., Altamont, Ill.—The book on Andersonville prison is out of print, and we are unable to tell you where you can obtain a copy of it.

Steamships Run By the Sun.

SCEINCE SOON TO DISPEL DISEASE.

The radient energy falling on the deck of a steamer crossing the ocean—is sufficient, if it could be utilized, to propel the ship with greater speed than is now obtained from coal. Only one-third of the radiation is cut off by the air.

Light has a chemical energy so intense as to destroy micro-organic life. This energy in its different manifestations is a power in continuing life and curing disease. The X-ray which is really concentrated sun light, when applied to some of the less fatal chronic ailments of germ origin has proven very effective as a curative agent. This is the experience of the skilled specialists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo. Although this institution was founded many years ago by Dr. R. V. Pierce as a genuine home —*not a hospital*—for those afflicted with chronic disease yet it has kept abreast of the times and its trained specialists have become Medical authorities in their various lines.

The violet-ray treatment, another interesting proceeding, is produced by concentrating the light, rich in the violet or chemical rays from an arc light with a specially prepared carbon, upon any portion of the body that may be the seat of pain. Sufferers from neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, strains, sprains, also from those obscure exhausting pains (the origin of which cannot at times be accurately determined) frequently find immediate relief from a single treatment and usually with a little persistence in the use of this aid, obtain comfortable health or perfect recovery.

The incandescent light bath, consists of a cabinet in which the patient is bathed in the combined rays of many electric light globes. This treatment has produced really wonderful results is diabetes, sciatica, rheumatism, obesity, anemia, and some forms of kidney and heart trouble. It has also proven valuable in chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma and various skin diseases. As a general hygienic measure its efficiency can scarcely be over-estimated.

The sick who have been treated at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., have much to say in regard to this wonderfully equipped Sanatarium, where all the above electrical apparatus, as well as electric water baths, Turkish baths, static electric machines, high-frequency current, and other most modern and up-to-date apparatus is used for the cure of chronic diseases. The treatment of chronic diseases that are peculiar to women have for many years been a factor in the cures affected at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

The physicians and surgeons employed are among the most experienced and skillful in the country, men who have made these diseases their life study, and whose highest ambition is to excel in their treatment.

How well they have succeeded may be judged from the fact that their practice embraces cases from every State and Territory of the Union as well as from foreign lands. Many thousands are annually treated, either through correspondence or at Dr. Pierce's Institution. It is an old adage that, "Experience makes perfect," and the skilled specialists in this field of practice cure thousands of cases which have been abandoned as incurable by general practitioners. Hundreds are brought to the Institution from far distant states and they go home in a few weeks well and strong. Quite as marvelous are the thousands of cures annually accomplished through correspondence, while the patient remains quietly at home. Others consult in person, and after being examined are provided with specially prepared medicines and return home to carry out the treatment.

In medicine there has been rapid and real progress during recent years, and Dr. Pierce has kept up with the times in that he has had the manufacture and ingredients in his well-known remedies improved in a modern laboratory by skilled chemists, the greatest care being exercised to see that the ingredients entering into his well-known medicines Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as well as the "Golden Medical Discovery" are extracted from the best variety of native medicinal roots. These are gathered with great care and at the proper season of the year, so that their medicinal properties may be most reliable.

These extracts are then made soluble in pure triple-refined glycerine and bottled.

Everyone who consults the specialists, whether by letter or in person receives the most careful attention.

Great care is exercised not to over encourage those who consult the specialists of this institution that no false hopes may be raised.

Consultation by letter or in person is absolutely free—no charge whatever—so that the public when afflicted are invited to write Dr. Pierce at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, February 23.

SENATE.—Senator Swanson read Gen. Washington's farewell address. Acting Chairman Shively of the foreign relations committee, went to the White House and conferred with President Wilson on the Mexican situation. Director Holmes, of the federal bureau of mines, told a committee the present price of radium was exorbitant.

HOUSE.—The Igoe bill to put the entire cost of sidewalk construction on the property owner in the District was passed after a debate lasting practically all day. Representative Mann presented a resolution to declare vacant the seat of James M. Curley, of the Twelfth Massachusetts district. Mr. Curley having been elected mayor of Boston. The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee. Further consideration was given the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, and it went over. Col. Goethals and Secretary Garrison told the appropriations committee of the needs of the Panama Canal when it is opened to commerce. Ways and means committee determined to hold hearings soon on pending bills to tax tobacco coupons.

Tuesday, February 24.

SENATE.—The Norris resolution for certain information on the New Haven reorganization plan was warmly debated and again went over. Conference on Alaskan railroad bill was again postponed. Postoffice appropriations bill was considered and an animated debate ensued on the parcel post amendment of the committee curtailing power of the postmaster general. Nominations were considered in executive session. The nomination of Maurice Splain to be United States marshal for the District of Columbia was favorably reported and will be confirmed at the next executive session, probably today. Secretary Bryan appears before foreign relations committee today.

HOUSE.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was discussed on the floor throughout the day. The interstate commerce committee held a hearing on the La Follette seaman's bill. Speaker Clark was notified that James M. Curley, recently elected mayor of Boston, had tendered his resignation as a member of the house to the governor of Massachusetts. The annual rivers and harbors bill, carrying $43,000,000, was reported from committee. Representative Green gave notice of his intention to speak on his resolution for investigation of the Rock Island railroad financial affairs.

Wednesday, February 25.

SENATE—Debate continued throughout the day on the postoffice appropriation bill, with particular reference to the parcel post. Nominations were considered in executive session, the nomination of Maurice Splain being confirmed. Secretary Bryan discussed the Mexican situation and treaties with the foreign relations committee. Conferees on Alaskan railroad bill reached an agreement upon important differences. Senator Ashurst gave notice that he would ask for a vote on the suffrage constitutional amendment, Friday, February 27.

HOUSE—The day was spent considering the Lever bill for Federal co-operation with the States and educational associations in the elimination of adult illiteracy; the measure was defeated overwhelmingly. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Meyer testified on the Sims bill to regulate issues of railroad securities. Louis D. Brandies discussed interlocking directurates before the judiciary committee. The rules committee arranged a hearing for March 3 on the Manahan bill to investigate the Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis grain exchanges. Henry Vollmer, of Iowa, Democrat, was sworn in as representative succeeding the late Irwin S. Pepper.

Thursday, February 26.

SENATE—President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, testified on the trade commission bill. Commerce committee voted to favorably report bills to combine the revenue cutter and life saving services into a coast guard service and for four new revenue cutters. Debate resumed on the postoffice appropriation bill. Immigration committee plans to complete the Burnett bill.

HOUSE—Debate on urgent deficiency appropriation bill resumed. President Bush, of the Missouri Pacific, and Chairman Trumbull, of Chesapeake & Ohio, discussed railroad problems before the commerce committee. Herbert Noble, New York, protested before judiciary committee against legislation to further define restraints of trade. Foreign affairs committee agreed to consider tomorrow the Ainey resolution asking information of protection for Americans in Mexico. Immigration committee discussed Asiatic exclusion. Representative Kahn assailed the administration's Mexican policy. Urgent deficiency bill carrying $10,000,000 passed. Senate bill for temporary machinery for direct election of senators favorably reported. Governor Yager told the insular committee Porto Ricans were hoping for ultimate independence. Began debate on the army appropriation bill.

Friday, February 27.

SENATE—Immigration committee continued work on the immigration bill. Refused to agree on a day for a vote on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment. Rejected an amend ment to the postoffice bill to strip the postmaster of power to lower rates and alter regulations of the parcel post. Senator Nelson introduced a bill for federal license of interstate commerce corporations and proposing a plan for publicity.

HOUSE—Foreign affairs committee considered without action Representative Ainey's Mexican resolution. Former President Taft, Alton B. Parker and Senator Root endorsed the Clayton bill to harmonize practices in the federal courts. Vice President Harris of the New York Central declared the railroads would welcome federal incorporation and regulation of security issues. Representative Dies warned against intervention in Mexico. Representative Palmer advocated his bill to bar child labor products from interstate commerce.

Saturday, February 28.

SENATE—Amended postal bill to increase rural mail carriers' salaries to $1,200 a year on standard routes. Conference continued on Alaska railroad bill. Administration conservation bills introduced and referred to lands committees.

HOUSE—Representative Reilly introduced resolutions to investigate old age pension systems.

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Combined Heating and Cooking

The Portable Stove will boil, bake, fry, roast—cook anything. Ideal for quick meals. washing, ironing, hot water, canning fruit, camping. Winter or summer stove. Oil automatically turned into gas furnishes a steady, intense heat, passed into radiator and distributed throughout the room; or condensed under cooking vessels the heat is absorbed by articles being cooked. Heat under control. Not Dangerous Like Gasolene. No valves, no wicks—nothing to clog, close up or get out of order. Heats rooms—slow fire or fast fire. No flues or chimneys. Light—pick it up, set it anywhere. Many Thousands of the Portable Oil Gas Stoves sent to families in all parts of the world. Men and women enthusiastic over its comfort, convenience and economy.

One burner Stove and Radiator

WHAT USERS SAY "It is so convenient and economical." Rev. P. V. Hawkins, Ohio. "It is clean, convenient, no trouble, burns steadily; perfect baking" Henry Schilling, Ill. "For Baking it has no equal." V. E. Bostwick, O. "Bakes pies, cakes, bread, never saw nicer baking done" Mrs. O. Thompson, O. "Never cooked meals so quick and easy" James Newark, Mich., "Baked, cooked, washed, ironed—can do anything my range does." Mrs. M. E. King, Ky. "Cooked for a family of 6 for 5 days with 3 quarts of oil; they are great time and fuel savers," H. M. Irey, Ia. "Heated a room when the temperature was 10 degrees below zero with one radiator." Wm. Baering, Ind. "With the radiator it soon warms up our dining room." J. F. Lisson, Calif. "We are using it to heat our office," McPherson Co., R. I. "Only used a half a gallon of oil last week for cooking, baking and ironing," E. N. Helwig, Ont. CAN YOU DO WITHOUT the Portable Oil Gas Stove? Save time, trouble, anxiety, annoyance, expense, drudgery, fuel bills. Get rid of kindling, coal, wood, dirt, ashes—all the nuisance. ALWAYS READY FOR USE. Practical invention. Simple, durable. Lasts for years.

PRICE IS LOW $3.25 and up; any number of burners. Give it a trial. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write today for full description

Any number of burners wanted

AGENTS MAKE MONEY Quick. Easy. Sure. Show Stove MAKING GAS—people stop, look, excited—want it—buy. B. L. Huested, Mich., "Was out one day, sold 11 stoves." W. E. Baird, S. C., "You have the best stove on market; sold 9 in 2 hours; I do not fear competition." (first ordered 1—200 since). Chas. P. Schroeder, Conn., bought 40 stoves one order. Head & Frazer, Tex., write, "Sell like hot cakes; sold 50 stoves in our town." J. W. Hunter, Ala., secured 1—tested it—ordered 200 since. J. G. R. Gauthreaux, La., ordered 1; 155 since. So they go. These men make money. You have the same chance. You should make from $10 to $15 a day. Write for our selling plan. Do it today. Send no money. The World Mfg. Co., 4243 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Objections to the Tango

LONDON is of the opinion that the tango, which has been all the rage in England as in France, is now, to use an Americanism, "on the toboggan." An English humorist, answering the question as to "what made the tango?" answered off-hand, "We saw the tango when the blush rose." Voicing some objections to the tango, which owes its "go" to the delusion that it is naughty, a writer in London Opinion says: "I do not like to cross my feet when I dance. I do not like to go forward and backward at the same time. I do not like to knock my knees on the floor. I do not like to wring my neck and dislocate my shoulder and hop on my heel. I do not like to paw the parquet like a stallion or scratch it like a hen. I do not like to do sums in mental arithmetic while I am flirting. I hate to feel like a vulgar fraction pretending to be a rhomboid or a trapezium. I hate to watch my feet lest they should dot and carry one. How anybody save an acrobat could cultivate the presence of mind necessary to tinge the tango with impropriety I fail to imagine. You might as well try to close on a tight rope."

ASTHMA REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

This Is Man Picked by President Wilson to Annihilate Penrose

A. MITCHEL PALMER

Harisburg, Pa., Feb. 25.—The United States senatorial battle in this state is one of the bitterest in the country. Senator Boies Penrose faces the crisis of his political career.

He will be opposed first at the party primaries for the Republican nomination, and if he wins he will then find himself in a bitter war for election against A. Mitchell Palmer, Democrat, who will have the support of the Wilson administration, and Gifford Pinchot, Progressive, who will likely have the personal campaign support of his friend, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

LESSON IN FARM MARKETING

Two farm wagons stood in a public market, both loaded with bags of potatoes. A woman stopped before the first.

"How much are potatoes today?" she asked.

"Ninety cents a bushel," said the owner.

"Oh, my!" exclaimed the woman. "That seems high; I paid only 60 cents for the last."

"'Taters've gone up," said the grower indifferently, and the woman went over to the second wagon and asked the same question. The owner's manner was in marked contrast.

"These are the best potatoes in the market, ma'am," he said. "Let me show them to you and tell you why. In the first place, I raise the kind with small eyes, so there'll be no waste in peeling—potatoes are too high nowadays to peel away. Then I sort them by sizes. In each bag you'll find a large size for boiling, frying, and fancy shapes and a medium size for baking. The baking size cooks quickly, all done at the same time, and saves coal or gas, whichever you use. We wash all our potatoes clean at home, too. You could put one of these bags into your parlor and not soil the carpet, and you don't have to pay me for any dirt. I'm getting $1 a bushel for them."

He sold her three bags.—The Country Gentleman.

3-Grain Tablet Makes Flesh.

Any one wishing to add to their weight, improve their color, and restore a normal condition of the stomach and nerves, should adopt the wonderfully successful treatment known to physicians and druggists as "3-grain hypo-nuclane tablets," put up in sealed packages with full directions for home use. Red lips, pink cheeks, and 10 to 30 pounds increase in weight are not uncommon results from several months' usage. If unable to purchase hypo-nuclane tablets from your dealer, send 90c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package Is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 14 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

Tobacco Fumed Towel Disgusted Him

The towel was spotless—but the last user had been a heavy smoker and the fumes still clung to the towel.

"I wonder if the towels I use smell so?" he inquired of his wife; she had to acknowledge that they did. "I am going to quit tobacco."

He did, for a whole day—when she said: "I had rather have peace with tobacco fumes than such ill nature without." So he commenced again.

But he had been jolted severely and kept thinking and talking about it. Finally he spoke of it to the right man, who told him how to get rid of the desire. The Dewey Company, Dept. 8, St. Louis, Mo., told him how. They want to tell you how—or your friends how—so write for this free information.

Big Neck Relieved

Chas. Keller, chemist, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, has made a wonderful discovery in his laboratory that has relieved thousands of cases of goitre. It works wonders. He has such confidence in it that he will send a $1.00 bottle free if you will send 25c to show that you are interested and names of six that have goitre. It reduces bad cases in a short time. Applied externally.

TOO FAT? Would You Like to Regain a Nicer Figure and Better Health Easily?

See these two pictures and ask yourself if you would like to become like the lower one by getting rid of burdensome fat, double chin, flabby cheeks, sagginess under eyes, ponderous fatness. Put aside all else and get the very interesting book on how to reduce weight steadily and easily without loss of time, starving or strenuous exercising. You may obtain this book, also a free proof treatment by writing to Dr. H. C. Bradford, 20 E. 22d Street, D 11, New York City. Package will come in plain wrapper and you may conveniently read and test its contents without any cost. This is an offer which you should not pass by. A legion of others—men and women—have reported that they got rid of large burdens of unhealthy fat, that their figures are improved and that they have had remarkable benefit in health.

TOBACCO HABIT CONQUERED IN 3 DAYS

I offer a genuine guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. For either sex. Overcome that peculiar nervousness and craving for cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco or snuff. Tobacco is poisonous and seriously injures the health in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, gas, belching, gnawing or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach; constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, melancholy, neurasthenia, impaired memory and will-power, impure (poisoned) blood, heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite, bad teeth, foul breath, lassitude, lack of ambition, weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders. Nervous breakdown, weakened intellect and INSANITY are often attributed to tobacco habit by eminent medical men. Why continue committing suicide when you can live a really contented life if you only get your body and nerves right? It is unsafe and torturing to attempt to rid yourself of habit by suddenly stopping with will-power—don't do it. Correct method is to eliminate the nicotine poison from system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and genuinely overcome the craving. Would you like to quickly and easily quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health? My FREE book tells all about the wonderful 3 days Method. Inexpensive, reliable. Also Secret Method for conquering habit in another without his knowledge. Full particulars including my Book on Tobacco and Snuff Habit mailed in plain wrapper, free. Address: FREE

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YOU NEED GLASSES

I am going to mail you a brand new pair of 10-karat, gold-filled, perfect vision glasses for you to try. I am even going to pay postage right to your own home.

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, no matter how weak they may be, and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on, thread the smallest eyed needle without any headache or eye-pain, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your younger days; or if you are a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, they will help you to sight your gun as true as you ever did before in your life.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing or hunting and driving; indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway; then, after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is true, and if they really have helped you to read and sew or shoot and look off at a distance as well as it ever is possible for glasses to help you, you can remove and keep the lenses forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Help Me Introduce Them

by showing them around to your friends and neighbor and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. If you want to do me this favor just fill out the below coupon at once and this will entitle you to a pair of my "Perfect Vision" lenses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dept. 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please send me, on seven days' free trial, a pair of your 10-karat, gold-filled spectacles, complete with perfect-vision, accurately-ground, and perfectly-focused lenses all ready for use, also a fine leatherette, plush-lined, silver-tipped, gold-lettered pocketbook spectacle case, and if I find that they really and truly are fully worth more than you are asking for them, and that it will be impossible for me to buy them anywhere else at that price, I will then pay you $1.50, but if for any reason whatsoever I don't wish to keep them, and I myself am to be the sole judge, I will return you the frames and pocketbook case and keep the lenses without paying you a single cent for them, as you agreed to let me, and I am going to make you stick to your word. Be sure to answer the following questions:

How old are you?..............................

How many years have you used reading spectacles (if any)?..............

Name ....

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Rural Route......................Box No...........State.....................

We need a few Agents also. Write for full particulars.

SIX ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS FREE TO LADIES

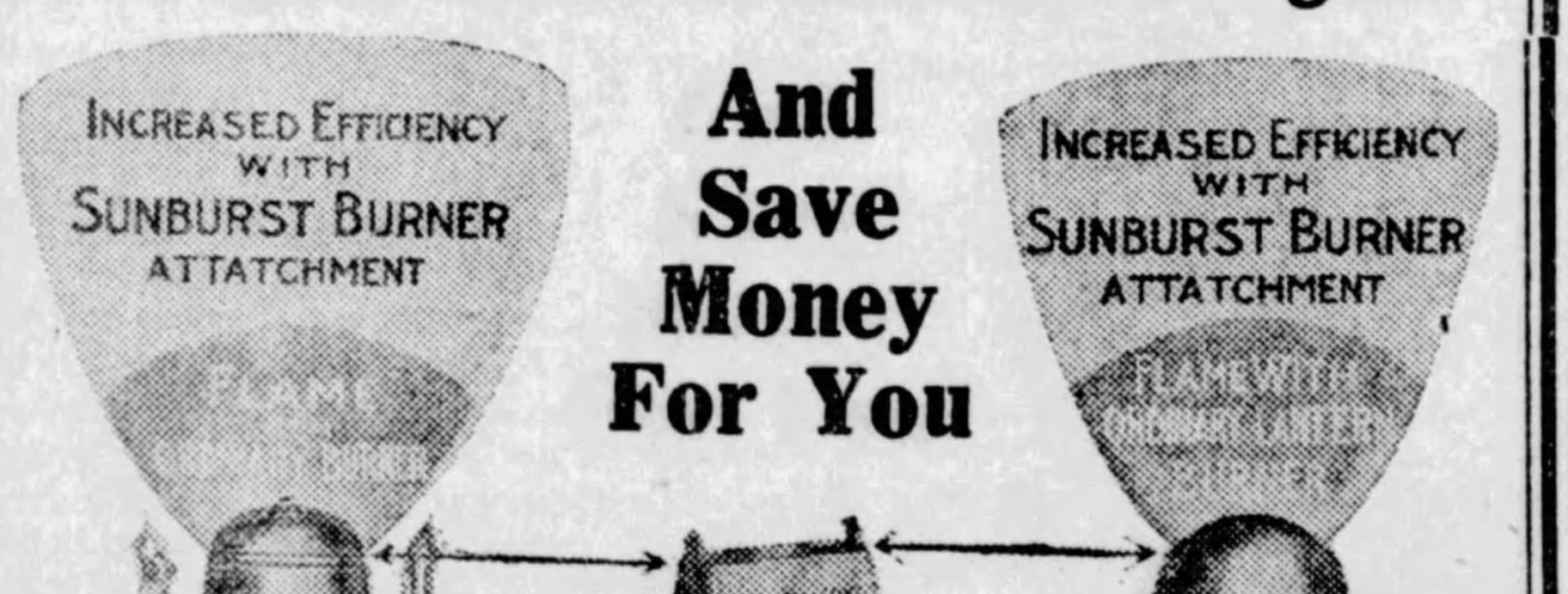
Send no money. Simply name and address. We will send you, postpaid, 12 boxes of our famous White Cloverine Salve also 12 beautiful Art Pictures. Sell the Cloverine at 25c. each and give one beautiful picture free with each box. Return us $3.00 collected and we will immediately send you six (three pair) beautiful Nottingham Lace Curtains nearly three yards long. You will be proud of them. Everyone buys after you show pictures—stores usually charge $1.00 each for them. A doctor discovered "Cloverine." Millions using it for Cuts, Eczema, Piles, Colds, Catarrh. Write today—be first in your town. Address The Wilson Chemical Company Curtain Dept. No. 50 TYRONE, PA.

468 NEW SONGS and MUSIC 10c Learn to Dance the TANGO, Hesitation and Dream Waltz

These Famous New Steps Are Being Danced To Lots Of The Following Pieces

Oh Mr. Dream Man
Every Little Movement
I Want To Be In Dixie
Oh You Beautiful Doll
When I Marry You
I'm Glad I'm Married
My Hula Hula Love
Everybody's Doin' It
After the Honeymoon
Dream On Dear Heart
Garden of Dreams
Sweet Italian Love
I Wish I Had a Girl
Love's Young Dream
Bird On Nellie's Hat
Casey Jones
Red Wing
Rainbow
Harbor of Love
Are You Sincere?
Grizzly Bear
Steamboat Bill
Mysterious Rag
The Gaby Glide
Rag Time Violin
Cubanola Glide
On Moonlight Bay
Someone Loves You
For You Dear Heart
Temptation Rag
Let Me Call You Sweetheart
Silver Threads Among the Gold
I Like Music with My Meals
When I'm Alone I'm Lonesome
The Island of Roses and Love
I'm Going Back to Dixie
If You Talk In Your Sleep
Alexander's Rag Time Band
I'd Love to Live in Loveland
That Hour That Gave Me You
The Rag Time Goblin Man
While You Are Mine
Anywhere With You
Somebody Else Will If You Don't
If I Had a Home Sweet Home
Who Are You With Tonight?
They Always Pick On Me
All That I Ask of You is Love
When Moon Plays Peek-a-Boo
The Sweetest Girl in Dixie
Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet
By Light of the Silv'ry Moon
With the Angels Let Me Play
Let Me Call You Sweetheart
Roses Bring Dreams of You
Lemon in the Garden of Love
Call Me Some Rainy Afternoon
Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now
If I Only Had the Nerve
You'll Do the Same Thing Over

WE WILL SEND this Mammoth Collection of Songs, some Piano Music, also Big list of 500 other songs and great illustrated catalogs of many interesting curiosities, whole thing for only 10c—stamps or coin—3 lots 20c. All postpaid. FRANK ROCKWELL & CO., 3246 Madison St., Chicago



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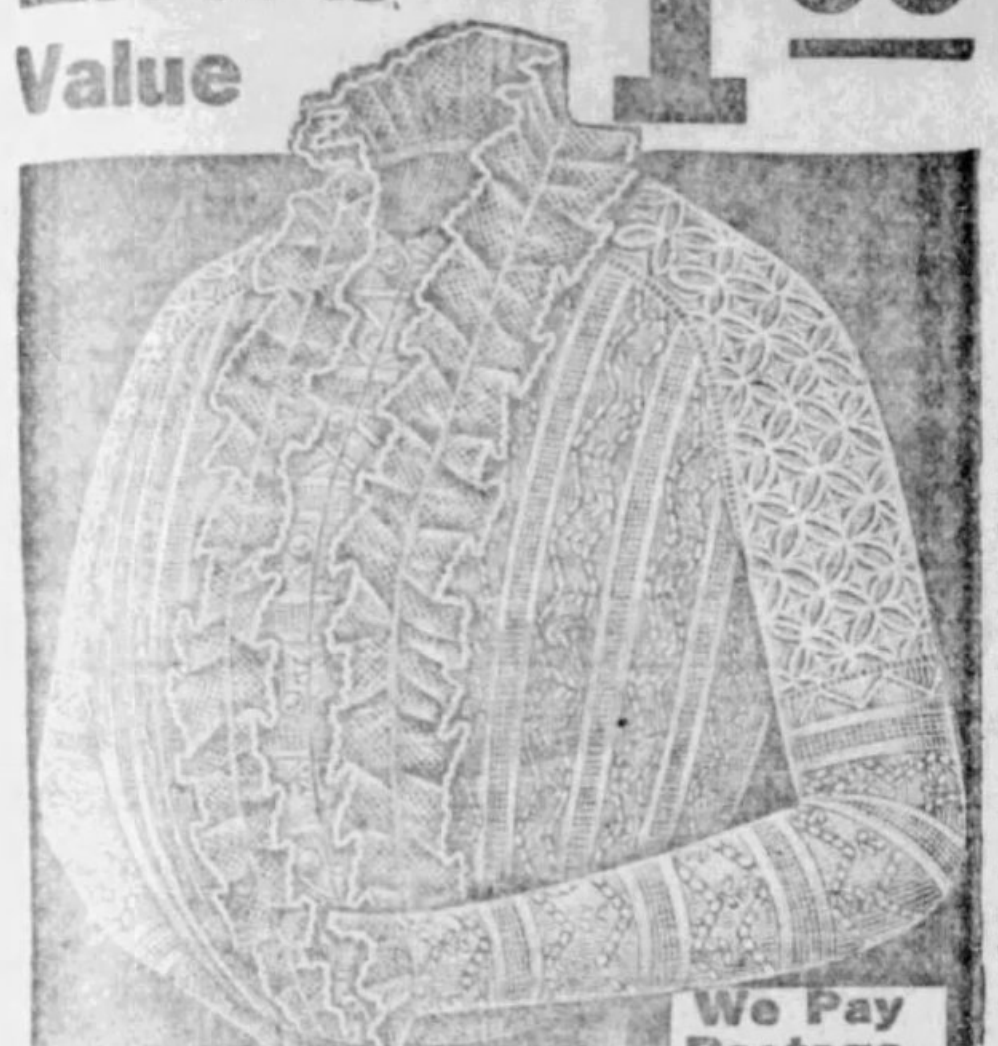
The Blade's policy is to give its readers the benefit of all possible savings. Here's a big one: For 39 cents we will send you, postpaid, a set of "Sunburst Burners"—one large lamp burner and a large lantern burner. Each has exclusive patent draft and damper attachment which transforms the weak reddish flame of the ordinary kerosene lamp or lantern burner into a WHITE DAZZLING LIGHT THREE TIMES MORE POWERFUL AND CLEAR. It generates a gas, makes absolute perfect combustion and is free from all smoke or odors when turned either high or low. These burners are simple in construction, very durable and have no complicated parts to get out of order. It means your one ordinary lamp or lantern will do the work and give the light of three. Send attached coupon with your 39 cents to Weekly Blade Premium Dept., Toledo, O.

COUPON For Weekly Blade Readers

This Coupon and 39 cents will entitle any reader of the Weekly Blade to one set of "Sunburst Burners," sent postage prepaid.
INCREASED EFFICIENCY WITH SUNBURST BURNER ATTATCHMENT
INCREASED EFFICIENCY WITH SUNBURST BURNER ATTATCHMENT

Extra Value $1.00



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One of our sensational offers for this season—this stunning waist at an extraordinary bargain price—very special at $1.00. Hundreds of others amazing offers you can't afford to miss. Write now for our big Book of Fashions showing the newest fashions at remarkable low prices. Your money back if any purchase does not please you.

A new Parisian model waist of refined and dainty style, charmingly simple and beautifully becoming. Made of a material having the appearance of a very expensive waist. Made of a sheer white cross-barred voile. Exquisitely allover embroidered in a floral design. The novel and delightfully distinctive feature is the front and back yoke effect with the full length French drop-shoulder sleeves which are finished with a knife-plaited ruching of white spiral net. A knife-plaited fichu of spiral net is used to outline the very becoming low neck and finishes, the front visible vestee closing at either side, adding greatly to its charm and beauty. The visible closing is effected with large oval pearl buttons. Colors, white only. Sizes 32 to 44. Be sure to state size. Order by No. 79AB. Price, $1.00 postage paid

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and startling offers in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. We offer 10,000 bargains—everything for the home and family at amazing direct prices. SEND SURE TODAY. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

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DROPSY treated one week free. Short breathing relieved in few hours; swelling, water, uric acid removed in few days; corrects liver, kidneys, and heart. Write for Free Trial Treatment. Collum Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F, Atlanta, Ga.

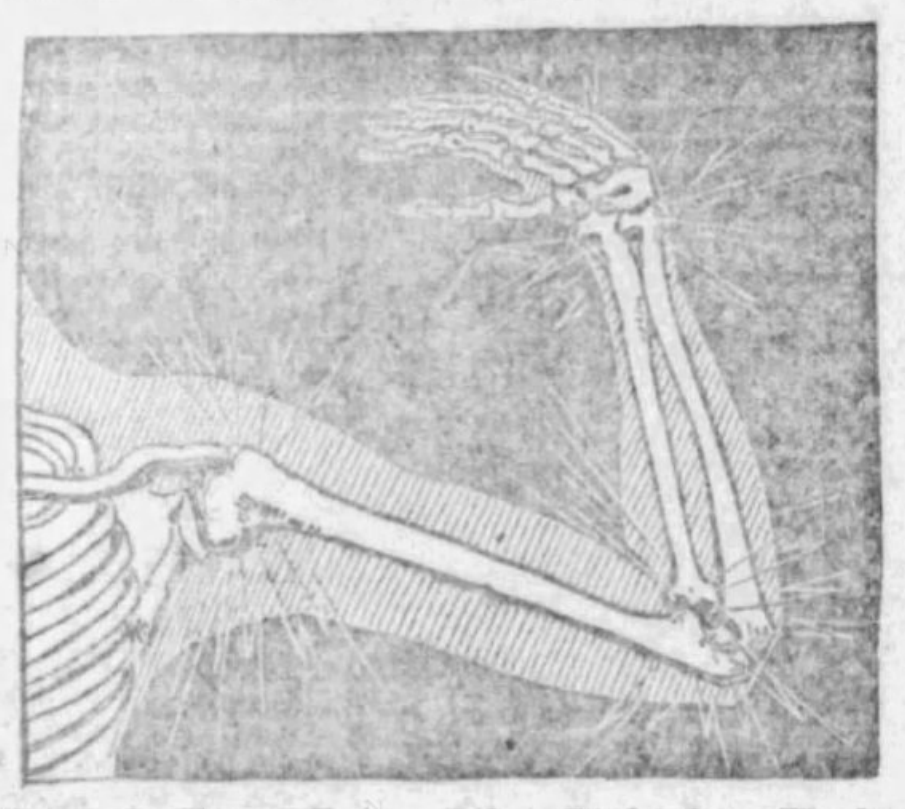
Erickson Leg Does not chafe, overheat or draw end of stump. Send for Catalog.
Arms, Braces, Wheel Chairs, SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
E. H. Erickson Artificial Limb Co., 10 Wash Av. N., Minneapolis, Minn.
Largest Limb Factory in World

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:



"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 811 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

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STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps or buckles attached—no obnoxious springs. Cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases cured. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal. Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. We prove it by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely free. Write today. PLAPAO CO., Block 1206 St. Louis, Mo.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Fear of pain. Sent free

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 134 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y. and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

New Retainer for Rupture

Don't Throw Away Another Dollar on Trusses or Appliances. I Have Perfected an Automatic Retainer that Cures Rupture, and I Allow You to Wear It 10 Days to Prove Its Worth.

U. S. Patent No. 672706

Believing I have the greatest rupture device ever invented, I desire to place one in the hands of every ruptured man, woman or child who reads this paper. I don't ask you to buy it outright; I simply ask you to put it on and wear it for ten days, giving it in the meantime the most convincing test you can, and if you do not find it the greatest invention for rupture you ever wore, return it and the trial will cost you nothing.

Send your name and address to F. L. McWETHY, 107 Hoffmaster Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich., and he will send you measure chart and all particulars.

AMERICAN SHOT, IS THEN HANGED

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 28.—Americans along the Mexican border were not hopeful today that the slayers of Clemente Vergara, the Texas ranchman killed by Mexican federals, would be identified and punished by Provisional President Huerta's government.

It was pointed out that the Mexican war department exercised little restraint over the isolated bands of federal troops. While they took more hope from expected action by the division military chiefs, it also was remembered that Vergara already had been executed when General Alvarez in good faith, it is believed, promised his release unharmed.

Friends and relatives of Vergara have started an inquiry into the killing in addition to the investigations being conducted by the United States government and the Texas authorities. Reports from Hidalgo, where Vergara was taken by orders of Captain Apolono Rodriguez, seemed to indicate an act of desecration on the body.

Vergara was executed by shooting and many believe the subsequent hanging of the body and its abandonment to the elements was a final act of humiliation toward the ranchman, who had protested when his horses were stolen.

The location of the body still was unknown today. It is hoped to bring it back to the United States.

HANGING OF AMERICAN HELD AGAINST HUERTA

Washington F,eb. 27.—That the American government regards the hanging of Clemente Vergara, an American citizen, near Hidalgo, Mex., as a subject for reparation by the Huerta government became known after today's cabinet meeting.

Consul Letcher telegraphed Secretary Bryan today that Villa would permit two Americans, two British representatives and two members of the family of William S. Benton to view the body of the dead ranchman. It is assumed that the body is at Chihuahua City.

After a long lapse in the diplomatic exchange between Washington and the City of Mexico, an attempt has been made to reopen the correspondence by the submission of an appeal by the Huerta government for the re-consideration by the United States of the recent raising of the embargo on arms to Mexico.

England to Stop Plumage Imports

London, Feb. 27.—Naturalists and bird lovers were never so sharply divided as at present over the crucial question of the reservation of birds.

The occasion of dispute at present is a bill introduced in parliament by the Right Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which will prohibit the imporation of plumes and "bits of birds" into Great Britain. This phrase is quoted from the drastic law passed by the United States.

Naturalists who have visited the places where the birds are killed to decorate dresses and hats believe that the Hobhouse measure, founded more or less on the American law, would prevent much cruelty and perhaps the threatened annihilation of certain species.

Against these is arrayed an "Economic Society" which maintains that those who deal in plumes are their best preservers. A broad international organization is being established to obtain information about the plumage of birds and incidentally to defeat the Hobhouse bill.

James Buckland, in supplying The Times with the particulars of fancy feather sales of February, says that the truth of the forecast, made last autumn by The Deutsch Confection, the leading millinery trade journal, that the fashion in hat decorations would certainly change, has received ample confirmation in the effect which the American law has had on the plumage trade.

Of 6,974 birds of paradise catalogued at sales last week 1,230 remained unsold, while of 8,618 crowned pigeon crests offered 7,648 failed to find purchasers.

There is a marked decline also in the demand for osprey feathers and 14,592 ounces had to be withdrawn from sale. Very large quantities of skins and feathers of many other species also remained unsold.

HEBREW SCHOLAR IS DEAD

Oxford, England, Feb. 26.—Rev. Rolles Driver, Regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford University and canon of Christ Church, died here today.

48 HURT IN SLED WRECK

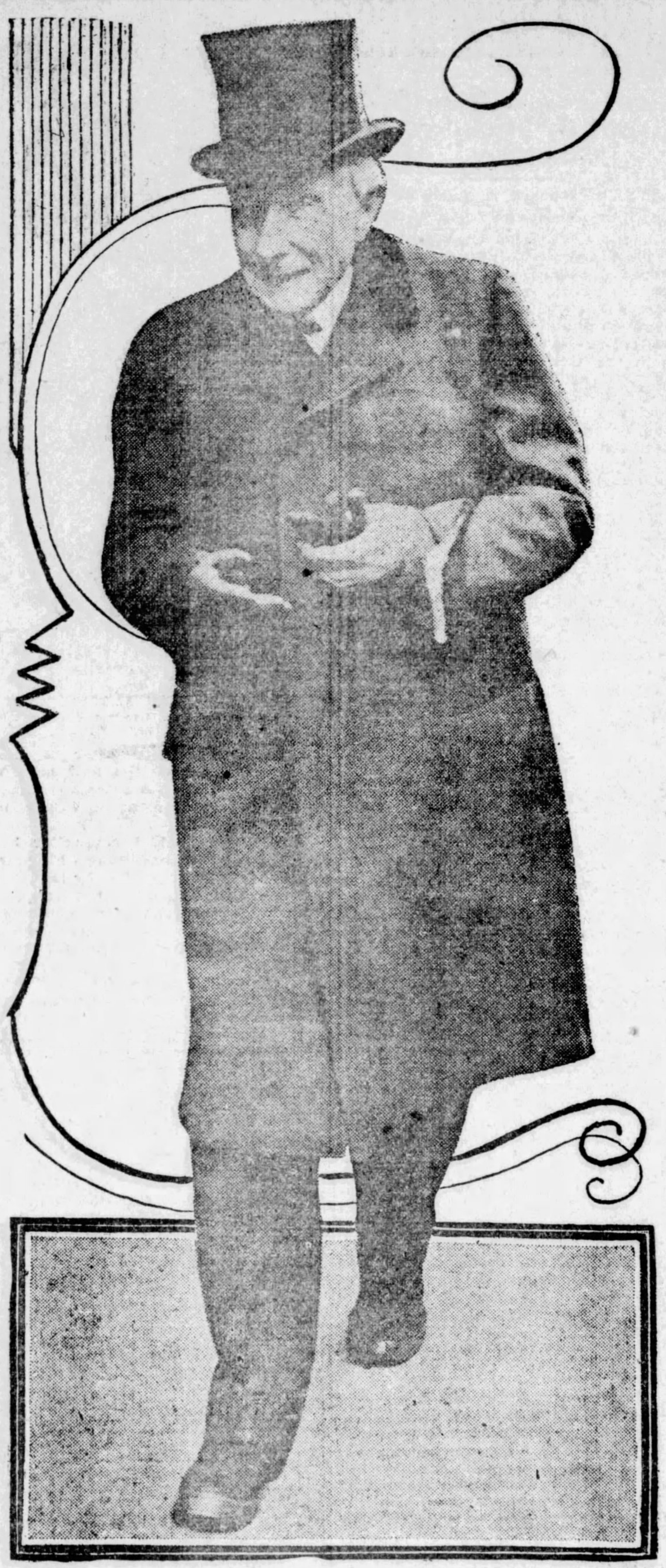
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.—Forty-eight persons were injured, three probably fatally, in two bobsled collisions here last night.

Royal Couple Who Are Soon to Be Wed

1. Princess ELIZABETH of ROUMANIA - 2. Crown Prince of GREECE -

THE engagement has been announced of Crown Prince George of Greece and Princess Elizabeth of Roumania whose latest pictures are here shown. Report has it that the wedding will take place in the spring.

John D. Rockefeller as He Looks Now



THIS new and remarkable photograph of John D. Rockefeller, earth's richest man in the common reckoning of dollars, was taken the other day on Fifth avenue, in New York. This is the first snapshot of the oil master, of any importance, that has been made in years.

As a character study it is of peculiar interest—depicting Mr. Rockefeller, unposed, as he looks today.

New York, Feb. 26.—Reports received in this city yesterday to the effect that John D. Rockefeller will file his income tax statement in this state and make this his only legal residence in the future, thereby adding some $6,000,000 to the sum paid through the new law in New York state alone, has brought out the fact that the income tax colectors here will handle more than $30,000,000 a year.

This vast sum is to be New York's contribution to the government resources through the workings of the income tax law. The estimate is rough at the best, for no one can tell what the earnings of the great corporations which make their home here will be. In fact, the tax payable here may greatly exceed the $80,000,000 estimate, and in some quarters it is believed that it will be nearer $50,000,000. At that rate New York state alone could build and equip four super-dreadnaughts of the latest type and add them to the navy each year.

Close friends of Mr. Rockefeller learned yesterday that he will make his home in the future at his estate near Tarrytown.

Recent actions of the Ohio Tax Commission in seeking to establish his legal residence there, however, have displeased Mr. Rockefeller, and are said to be responsible for his decision to quit Ohio for good and pay his enormous tax here. A careful estimate places his income at $100,000,000 a year, of which the government's share of six per cent would be $6,000,000. This is without doubt the largest individual tax that will be collected.

Information from a reliable source is that Mr. Rockefeller is fighting the valuation of $900,000,000 placed on his property by the Ohio commissioners on the ground that while he might, at one time, have had that much property, most of it has been given away. He has given large sums to charities, education and the Rockefeller foundation. His income tax report will be prepared at and filed from No. 26 Broadway, probably by Starr J. Murphy, his personal counsel and chief adviser.

HUGE INCOME TAXES TO BE PAID IN N. Y.

	Estimated Yearly Income.	Estimated Tax.
John D. Rockefeller	$100,000,000	$6,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	15,000,000	900,000
William Rockefeller	13,000,000	800,000
George F. Baker	5,000,000	300,000
William A. Clark	4,000,000	240,000
J. P. Morgan estate	7,500,000	450,000
Mrs. E. H. Harriman	3,400,000	210,000
Mrs. Russell Sage	3,200,000	200,000
W. K. Vanderbilt	2,500,000	150,000
Vincent Astor	3,700,000	225,000
Jay Gould estate	3,700,000	225,000
Mrs. Hetty Green	3,000,000	180,000
W. H. Moore	2,500,000	150,000
Arthur C. James	2,500,000	150,000
Robert Goelet estate	3,000,000	180,000
Thomas F. Ryan	2,500,000	150,000

IF YOU HAVE PILES
Fill Out this FREE COUPON.

Name..

Address..

....

and send to Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB10, Jackson, Mich. Return mail will bring you this FREE BOOK and our $1 Absorption Treatment to try FREE as explained below.

Cut Off Here

NOW before you do anything else—cut or tear out the above coupon and mail it, if you have Rectal trouble of any kind. Return post will bring you, prepaid this

FREE PILE BOOK and a full $1 Package of Dr. Van Vleck's great 3-fold Absorption Treatment for Piles, Ulcer, Fissure, Tumors, Fistula, and other Rectal troubles—all in plain wrapper — TO TRY FREE. Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his now world famous Absorption Method. No knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home remedy that can be tried by anyone without cost. Then, after trying if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving every stage and condition of this most painful disease, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of cures by this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are usually controlled in a single day. Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB10, Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.

NEGRO GETS A BIG VERDICT

Hurt at Work, Is Given $25,000 Damages.

New York, Feb. 28.—In a suit brought under the employers' liability law, Richard R. Thorne, a negro, yesterday won a verdict in the supreme court for $25,000 damages against his former employers, Johnson, Adams & Greason, real estate dealers. News of the verdict was carried to Thorne in a hospital where he is a patient, hopelessly paralyzed.

Thorne was injured on December 8, last, while working in an elevator pit replacing the cable on a drum when the car was brought down, crushing him against the machinery.

ROOSEVELT FINDS NEW RIVER

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 28.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his party have arrived in the vicinity of Jose Bonifacio, after having traversed the hinterland of San Luiz de Caceres.

The party discovered a river heretofore unknown.

JACK LONDON FOR PRESIDENT

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 26.—Jack London announced today that he would run for president of the United States on the Prohibition ticket if he were asked.

HE DOESN'T KNOW WILSON

But Doorkeeper Thought Face Looked Familiar.

Washington, Feb. 25.—President Wilson too a long, brisk walk through the snow-covered streets of the capital yesterday. Few people recognized him as he swung along rapidly through the crowds.

On his route back to the White House the President decided to take a short cut through the long corridor of the interior department. At the entrance he was confronted with a sign, "No visitors admitted after 2 p. m."

When the President opened the door an aged doorkeeper stepped forward and carefully eyeing the intruder, finally asked.

"Well, what do you want?"

"I'm Mr. Woodrow Wilson," answered the President with a smil.e

"Well, well," said the doorkeeper nervously, "I thought your face looked familiar."

SUFFRAGISTS ARE TO RALLY

To Hold Open Air Meetings Everywhere May 2.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The National Woman Suffrage Association today announced that it had issued a call to all suffragists of the country to rally at open air meetings on May 2., in every city, hamlet and village of the United States and adopted resolutions to be presented to congress asking for the enfranchisement of women. Among those who signed the call are Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge and Mrs. Catherine McCormick.

The open air meetings on May 2 are to be sort of a prelude to the big suffrage pageant that is to be held here a week later, when suffragists from all over the country will take part.

WIDENER GETS $150,000 BUST

Obtains Work by Florentine Sculptor, Desidario da Settignano.

New York, Feb. 28.—Peter A. B. Widener has purchased a marble bust by the fifteenth century Florentine sculptor, Desidario da Settignano, for which he is reported to have paid more than $150,000. This purchase follows quickly his acquisition of the "Panshanger Madonna," by Raphael, at a cost of $700,000, and the famous M csini Helmet, for $80,000.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 2.—Steadiness prevailed at the opening of the local wheat market here this morning. Foreign cables were ¼ to ⅜ lower. Communication with eastern markets was interrupted because of the storm destroying wire connections. Cold wave over much of wheat belt preceded by thawing and rain, causing ice over many sections, especially in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Domestic weather is unseasonably colder in many parts of the country. America has a surplus of high grade wheat this spring for which it appears there will be a foreign demand on all moderate declines. Cash wheat opened unchanged from Saturday's close, with May ⅛ up and July ¼ down.

				Close	
	Open.	High.	Low.	Mar. 2.	Feb. 28
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼
May	1.02¼	1.02¼	1.01⅛	1.02⅛	1.02⅛
July	91⅝	92	91½	92	91⅞
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	65½	66
May	69	69¼	68¾	69¼	69
July	68⅝	68¾	68½	68⅝	68⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	42	42½
May	43⅝	43¾	43½	43¾	43⅝
July	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.50	8.55
March	8.40	8.45	8.40	8.45	8.47½
April	8.20	8.25	8.20	8.25	8.30
Oct.	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.15
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63½	63½
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.45	10.42½
March	10.45	....	....	10.45	10.42½
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	2.40	2.42½
March	2.45	....	....	2.40	2.42½
April	2.47½	....	....	2.45	2.47½
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	94¼	94⅜	93⅞	94¼	94½
July	88⅝	89⅛	88½	89	88¾
Corn—					
May	67¼	67⅞	67⅛	67⅝	67⅜
July	66¾	67¼	66¾	67⅛	66⅞
Sept.	66	66½	66	66⅞	66¼
Oats—					
May	40⅝	40¾	40½	40¾	40⅝
July	40¼	40½	40¼	40⅜	40⅜
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	21.27	21.42	21.27	21.35	21.27
July	21.40	21.50	21.40	21.40	21.35
Lard—					
May	10.57	10.65	10.55	10.55	10.55
July	10.77	10.82	10.75	10.75	10.72
Ribs—					
May	11.37	11.42	11.32	11.37	11.35
July	11.47	11.55	11.47	11.50	11.45
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	91⅞	92
July	....	....	....	93¼	93⅜
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	93¼	93¼
July	....	....	....	94⅛	94¼

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market slow; bulk of sales, $8.55@8.65; light, $8.45@8.67½; mixed, $8.40@8.70; heavy, $8.25@8.67½; rough, $8.25@8.40; pigs, $7.60@8.60. Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; market steady; beeves, $7.25@9.75; Texas steers, $7.00@8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.65@850; calves, $7.00@10.75. Sheep—Receipts, 36,000; market steady; native, $4.85@6.25; yearlings, $5.85@7.30; lambs, native, $6.85@7.85.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, March 2.—Cattle receipts, 500; market 15 cents lower. Veal calves receipts, 200; market steady; good to choice $11.00@12.00. Sheep and lambs receipts, 3,500; market lambs, 15c lower; sheep, steady; choice spring lambs, $7.75@7.85. Hogs receipts, 6,000; market 10 cents lower; heavies, mediums, yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $8.90; roughs, $8.00; stags, $7.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, March 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; steady; heavy steers, $8.85@9.25; fat steers $8.40@8.75; fair steers, $6.60@7.50; heifers $7.50@8.30; fat cows, $6.50@7.25; fair cows $4.50@5.50; butcher bulls, $7.25@8.00; milch cows, $60@80. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; steady; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $9.00@9.05; mediums and Yorkers, $9.10@9.15; pigs, $8.80@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; slow; prime wethers, $6.50, choice lambs, $8.00. Calves—Receipts, 350; steady; good to choice veals, $12.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 2—Cattle—Receipts 4,000 head; market slow and 10@20c lower; prime steers, $8.75@9.00; shipping, $8.00@8.65; butchers, $7.00@8.25; heifers, $6.00@8.00; cows, $3.75@7.25; bulls, $5.75@7.50; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.00; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; fresh cows and springers, active and steady, $35.00@88.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,000 head; market slow and 50c lower at $6.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,900 head; market slow and 5@10c lower; heavy and mixed, $9.10; Yorkers and pigs, $9.00@9.10; roughs, $8.25@8.35; stags, $6.50@7.50; dairies, $9.00@9.10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 19,000 head; sheep, active; wethers, 15c lower; slow, 25c lower; lambs, $5.50@8.15; yearlings, $5.00@7.40; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $3.00@6.00; sheep, mixed, $6.00@6.25.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 2.—Butter, steady; creameries, 23½@30c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 7,049 cases; at mark, cases included, 26@26¾c; ordinary firsts, 26@26¼c; firsts, 26⅞@27c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 17¾@17¾c; twins, 17¼@17½c; Americas, 17¾@18c; Long Horns, 18¼@18½c. Potatoes, lower; receipts, 80 cars; Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin red, 58@60c; do. white, 63@68c. Poultry, irregular; springs, 16½c; fowls, 16c.

Cotton.

New York, March 2.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March, 12.24c; May, 11.84c; July, 11.88c; August 11.72c; October 11.47c; December 11.51c.

The cotton market, after opening irregular sold off 2 to 4 points with little feature outside of few local and Liverpool orders. Few brokers are around the ring.

Cotton futures opened steady; March, 12.24c; May, 11.84c; July, 11.88c; August, 11.72c; October; 11.47c; December, 11.51c.

Cotton futures closed steady; March, 12.20c; May, 11.80c; July, 11.80c; August, 11.67c; October, 11.43c; December, 11.46c; middling, 13.05c.

KISS YOUR WIFE DAILY

New York, March 2.—"My cure or divorce is to kiss your wife every day as an act of good faith," said Vice Presitent Marshall Sunday afternoon, addressing the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn. He spoke on "The New Puritan."

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

BE A BARTENDER Earn $80 to $150 monthly. Work in big hotels. Booklet free. Write Penn Institute, Bakewell Bldg., Pittsb'g, Pa.

WOMAN'S EXPOSITION OPENED

Feature of Cleveland Show Will Be Ohio Modistes' Contest.

Cleveland, March 3.—The second annual American Woman's Exposition opened in Central Armory here Monday, to continue all week. The special feature of the show will be the "American styles for American women" contest — the first ever held in America. Modistes from all over Ohio have been asked to contribute something absolutely new and original in models and gowns for the contest, and many valuable prizes will be awarded by a jury composed of society women.

WOULD LIMIT WARSHIPS' SIZE

England Glad to Enter Such an Agreement, Churchill Says.

London, March 3.—The British government would be glad to enter into any agreement for the limitation of the dimensions of warships if it could be arranged, Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, said today in reply to a question put to him in the house of commons.

The diameter of the moon is estimated to be 2,162 miles.

Germany thinks of taking up seriously the growing of soy beans.

CURE FOR CATARRH
TRIAL PACKAGE FREE

The Distress and Humiliation of Gagging, Spitting, Bad Breath and Hawking Are Quickly Cured.
This Treatment Has Cured the Most Serious and Chronic Cases of Catarrh.

Send Coupon Below With Your Name and Address Today for Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Treatment.

Hr-a-w-kk!

Catarrh Victims Fearfully Nauseating to Those Who Are Near Them.

The Positive Cure for Catarrh Is the Gauss Treatment. A Free Trial, to Prove It, Is Sent to All Who Write for It.

There is nothing so nauseating as to have to sit next to a gagging catarrh victim, or to talk to one of them and have whiffs of bad catarrh breath constantly blown into your face. No man or woman suffering with catarrh can avoid these things because it is a part of the catarrh itself, though the victim may not realize or know that his very presence carries with it a certain garbage atmosphere. You can't smell your own breath, and you can seldom smell your own smell.

The constant spitting, and hacking, and nose-jerking is enough to make even the members of one's own family breathe a

A Cursing Humiliation to the Victim and Source of Disgust to Others.

sigh of relief when the hawker closes the door behind him. Love itself wavers, and disgust forbids the kiss. Many useless things have been given out as cures, but it remains now after the slow process of experimentation and discovery, to offer the positive, real cure, which has been born of ceaseless searching and common sense.

Thousands Praise Gauss.

This is Gauss' Combined Treatment for Catarrh. The story is told over and over again a thousand times, of the lost birthright of health restored, of the happiness caused, of the release from a degrading pestilence and of hope and comfort and sleep returned, by the use of this wonderful simple Gauss treatment. They tell, as nothing else can, the misery in which catarrh plunges, the dangers it brings, the deaths it causes, and then again there are other pictures painted in these letters, of happiness and health redeemed, lost energy restored, and ambition reclaimed.

Send the Coupon.

If you are a catarrh victim, don't allow yourself any longer to be avoided by your friends because of your catarrh atmosphere, to be an object of nauseous disgust among strangers, to have people you know turn their faces away from you when you talk to them, to have people move away from you and stick up their noses as you sit next to them, to have your own family hate to have you come around—all because of the catarrh odor that everywhere and always makes you an outcast.

Gauss' Combined Treatment for Catarrh stops bad catarrh breath, right off short and quick, and cures every catarrh germ in the body. If a man or woman will spend the comparatively little time and money it takes to cure catarrh by means of the sure Gauss Treatment, the little coupon at the corner of this page will be cut out, and sent flying toward Marshall, Michigan, with the patient's name and address on it. By return mail will be sent the Gauss Treatment absolutely free for you to try and prove to yourself its great power. If you are a sufferer of catarrh, send coupon below today to C. E. Gauss, 5890 Main St., Marshall, Michigan, and get back a trial package of the treatment that positively cures catarrh.

United States Commissioner Heard From

Having been absent for some time I now take the opportunity of answering your letter. I took the treatment as nearly as I could and would state that I am cured. It is the best catarrh medicine that I have ever taken, having tried everything that I could hear or read of; and I am thoroughly satisfied that it is the genuine remedy for catarrh and if ever I feel the effects of this disease coming back to me I should immediately order more of your treatment. Your medicine for taking internally I think is the best I have ever used for constipation or indigestion. You are at liberty to use the contents of this letter and any reference made to me will be cheerfully answered. Edward McCagherty, United States Commissioner, Warroad, Minn., Box 1.

Catarrh Everywhere; Even on Pike's Peak

No Man or Place Is Immune From the Deadly Catarrh Germ.

There is no part of the land which is free from catarrh. Altitudes and latitudes have little effect in destroying this omnipresent germ. Many imagine that the climate of the west, with its high altitudes and dry atmosphere, tends to prevent catarrh. There are just as many cases in proportion to the population west as east of the Mississippi, only the disease is not as severe, because of the climatic effect upon the nerves.

Even on Pike's Peak, which is over 14,000 feet above sea level, catarrh seemed to attack several of the attaches of the signal station located there some years ago.

No place is exempt, no human soul is immune from catarrh. Don't imagine because you don't live by a lake or a river that you can't have catarrh, or that you have only a chronic cold when your nose has been stopped up for some time. That is usually the way catarrh starts—with a bad cold.

"Happy Together Once More. Mr. Gauss Has Cured My Catarrh."

Better spend a few days destroying the catarrh germ right from the start, than waiting and putting off until you feel droppings in your throat and your nose plugged up.

The Gauss Complete Treatment will stop it and avoid for you years of future misery. Cut out the coupon below if you have even a slight cold, or a touch of catarrh, and send it to C. E. Gauss, who will send you a free package of the wonderful Gauss Treatment, so as to prove to yourself its great power.

It costs you nothing. Address coupon to C. E. Gauss, 5890 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Deafness Cured by Gauss.

When I wrote to you for your sample I was so deaf in either ear that I had to press a watch hard against them to hear a watch tick. But after taking your course of treatment my hearing came back and I can now hear the same watch tick fifteen feet away. Leon R. Atkin, Box 487, Petoskey, Mich.

C. E. GAUSS, Mankind's Benefactor.

What I have done for thousands of others I will do for you. I offer you my treatment THAT WILL CURE catarrh, free of charge.

I can do no more—the matter lies entirely with your own good judgment. Simply fill out the coupon in the lower right hand corner—MAIL IT TODAY and you receive a trial package of my remedy free. THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT. In a week's time you will be on the road to recovery.

Thought Wife a Consumptive

Your catarrh medicine is a wonderful medicine. My wife had it so bad everyone thought she had consumption. She used to cough all night, and could not sleep at all. One doctor gave her up. He said she would not get cured if she stayed here. I have tried all kinds of medicine and found them no good, till I tried yours, and it acted right away. You may mention my name if you please, and they can write to me and I will let them know how bad my wife was with catarrh. But she is a well woman once more. W. Thomas, 936 Talman Ave., Chicago, Ill.

This is what everyone says after a fair trial of the Gauss Treatment. Fill in the coupon and mail it today. A trial package of the only reliable catarrh remedy will be sent you free.

An Old Soldier Grateful

Mr. Gauss, I have finished your treatment now, and I am completely cured. My wife says she cannot detect any of it left and says my catarrh is gone. She ought to know for she is a graduated nurse. I am as truly grateful to you as an old soldier can be for what your treatment has done for me, and certainly will recommend it to those whom I know are afflicted. You are certainly at liberty to use this if you want to in in recommending your treatment to others.
W. B. Plumb.

A Glimpse of the Death Roll

Catarrh in Many Cases Is the Real Death-Dealer.

Died of consumption, aged 32.
Died of acute bronchitis, aged 60.
Died of pneumonia, aged 25.
Died of cancer, aged 51.

And so on down the list. Do you find a mention of catarrh? No, because catarrh as a rule does not directly cause many deaths. "Died of pneumonia" should better be "died of pneumonia, caused by catarrh." The "caused by catarrh" is left off—what's the use? He's dead anyway. And so catarrh is looked upon as a disease of slight consequence by those who don't know. Over every catarrh sufferer, no matter whether he has been suffering a month or five years, there hangs a dark shadow, which is pointing with its dark bony finger to the silent way. Will you follow it, or fight it?

Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment will save you, and avoid for you years of future misery. Gauss' treatment permanently cures catarrh in the common-sense way. He proves it, too, with a free treatment he sends to you by return mail as soon as he receives the coupon at the bottom of this page. Cut out the coupon, fill in with your name and address and send today to C. E. Gauss, 5890 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Cure Is Certain

You can cure that catarrh, slight or serious, once and forever by means of the only common-sense sure cure for catarrh. Gauss' Combined Treatment. We don't ask you to believe it before proving it yourself. Therefore we send you a trial package at our own expense absolutely free to you.

It Is Not Too Late

Cut out the coupon below, fill in your name and address and take courage. Do it willingly and with hope. Mail it to C. E. Gauss, 5890 Main St., Marshall, Mich., and you will get by return mail a free trial package of Gauss' Catarrh Treatment to prove that it will cure you.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE COUPON

This coupon is good for a trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment, mailed free in plain package. Simply cut out the coupon, fill in blank lines with your name and address, and mail today to
C. E. GAUSS, 5890 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Name ....

Address ....

(Write Plainly) ....

TO OUR READERS: We strongly advise you to take advantage of this exceptional offer. Send for FREE Trial Treatment and give it a Trial.

Save $1.25

Order today one of these dainty House Dresses, usually sold for $2.25, priced now for this special offer at only

$1.00 Postage Prepaid

Don't miss the big money-saving chances offered in our wonderful Book of Fashions—free on request. Write today for a copy—FREE on request. Order any bargain at our risk. We pay all postage, and return your money if you are not perfectly satisfied. Remember, this house dress is only one of hundreds of unparalled offers. Don't delay.

Order Now

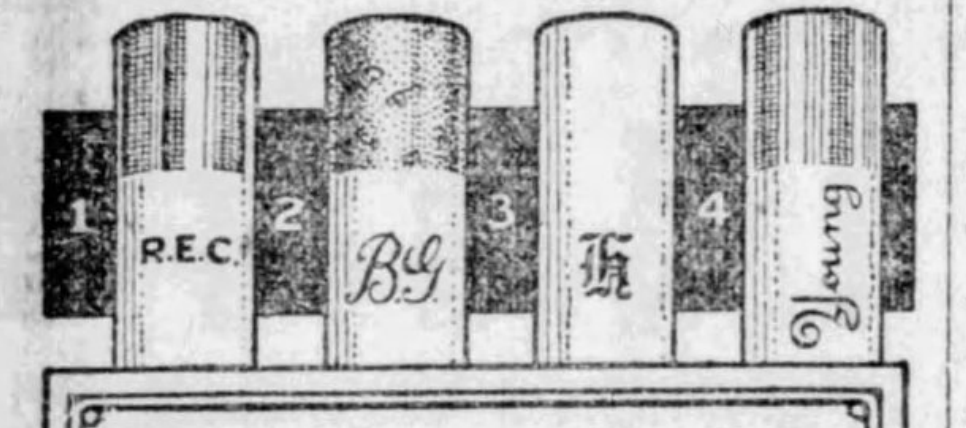
"This new model house dress is made of excellent quality striped percale. Plain material is used for making collar, cuffs and belt, which are edged with neat embroidery. Embroidery edging is also used down front of the waist and around bottom of the coat. Six pearl buttons fasten down the front. The plain but stylish skirt is cut form fitting and is very easy to launder. Sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Colors: blue, lavender, and gray stripe. State size. Order by No. 89AS. Special price, postage paid $1.00

Write Today for FREE Book of Fashions

and startling offers in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. We offer 10,000 bargains — everything for the home and family at amazing direct prices. SEND TODAY SURE. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Send now.

W. & H. WALKER

8113 Harr's Island Pittsburgh, Pa.



100 for $2.00

Be individual! Have your Name or Initials on your cigarette—block type (1), script type (2) or (4), or old English style type (3).

Send $2.00 today for first 100. State style tip—whether cork, plain, silver or gold tips—style lettering, and whether you prefer last name or initials imprinted.

Turkish cigarettes are preferred by all discriminating smokers.

Reyes Cigarettes are made from the finest Turkish tobacco grown—and a very special blend. They have a flavor, a smoothness, not found in Domestic Cigarettes. Every whiff a pleasure.

No other name but yours. Pleased customers everywhere. Send $2.00 today for first hundred.

SPECIAL—A trial box of 10, without initials, to try the blend, mailed for 20c.

References: Empire Trust Co., New York.

REYES CIGARETTE CO.
90-A Wall St., New York City.

ADVOCATES SEX EDUCATION

New York, Feb. 27.—Sex education, especially in the colleges and advanced schools, was advocated by speakers last night at the meeting of the Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis in the American Academy of Medicine.

BIG INCOMES IN GOTHAM

New York, Feb. 27.—According to figures compiled by internal revenue collectors, made public today, returns have been filed by 37,000 persons whose incomes are taxable under the new law.

AGENTS—200% Profit

Foot Scraper and Cleaner—Needed on every porch and outside doorstep. Right now is the time to sell it—A winner. C. P. Draper, Mass., first order for 200. C. A. Johnson sold 40 in 1½ days. W. W. Harpster, Pa., made $27.45 in 4 evenings, spare time work. Write quick for terms of free sample. A postal will do. Thomas Co. 3078 West St. Dayton, O.

Big Pay for Easy Work

We want agents willing to make $5 to $15 a day taking orders for America's finest low priced tailoring. Hand-made-to-order Suits $7.98 to $28. Pants $2.48 to $8.50. Strictly guaranteed and shipped prepaid.

Write for Free Outfit of Samples styles, wholesale prices and the secret that makes C. T. A. agents so successful.

The Chicago Tailors' Association
Dept 645 Van Buren and Market Sts., Chicago

TRAVELING SALESMEN

EARN $1000 TO $5000 A YEAR

You can learn to be a salesman in eight weeks by mail and be earning while you learn. No former experience required. Write today for particulars, list of hundreds of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of our students who are earning $100 to $500 a month. Address nearest office. Dept. 121

National Salesmen's Training Association
Chicago New York Kansas City San Francisco

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN

for selling 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box. A great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward this beautiful gold laid bracelet and the gold filled wedding ring, or choice from our large premium catalogue. SEND NO MONEY, we trust you.

ROSEBUD PERFUME CO.
Box 277. Woodsboro, Md.

Make $20 a Day

with our wonderful Champion Picture Machine. Takes, develops, finishes photo in half minute; 300 an hour. No dark room. Experience unnecessary. Photo Post Cards and Buttons all the rage! You coin money anywhere. Small investment; big profits. Be your own boss. Write for Free Book, Testimonials, etc.

AMERICAN MINUTE PHOTO CO.
2214 Ogden Ave., Dept A114 Chicago, Ill.

KEYLESS PADLOCK

No more lost-key troubles. No buttons to fumble. Just turn knob as directed. 40,000 combinations possible. No one can open yours but you. Operated as easily in dark as in light.

AGENTS MAKING 100 PER CENT PROFIT. Sells on sight in city or country. Write today for terms of free samples. A postal card will do.

Address, Victor Specialty Co., 53 Cook St., Canton, Ohio

You Can Make $8.00 PER 100 COLLECTING your neighbors names for our Directory. All kinds of names wanted. Send 10 cents postage for blank book and outfit. We want a million names quick. WATSON & CO., McKINLEY PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

600 EASTER Novelties, Texts, Angels, Eggs, Rabbits, Pennants, Mottoes, etc., and Language of Flowers, all for 10c, 3 pkgs 25c STANDARD CO., 33 SO. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO

WATCH, RING & CHAIN FREE

We give this handsome stem wind & stem set Watch, fully Guaranteed, also Ring & Chain for selling 20 Jewelry articles at 10c each. Herman & Co. 2430 N. Halsted St. Dept. 677 Chicago

NEW YORK AND ALL THE EAST STORM BEATEN

Big City Buried Under Snow for Third Time in Three Weeks—Eight Dead.

New York, March 2.—Points as far west as Cleveland, as far south as Baltimore, were battered by wind, stung with sleet and buried in snow in a terrific storm, centralized over states of New York and New Jersey, which began early yesterday and was still in progress today.

In New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania between eight and eleven inches of snow, layers of it packed hard and frozen, covered the ground at noon and was still falling.

Not in 25 years had Greater New York and environs experienced such a storm. At times the velocity of the wind reached 84 miles an hour. Eight deaths were reported here.

Traffic everywhere in the storm area was demoralized; in some cases interrupted entirely. This is the third great storm in New York in three weeks.

Hundreds of telegraph poles in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were carried down. Eighty-five thousand commuters on Long Island were marooned, and residents of New Jersey coming to the city were from one to five hours late.

Snow, which had ceased for a few hours during the night, began falling again today. The gale formed big drifts in the country districts and added to the troubles of the railroads.

10,000 Men Shoveling.

More than 10,000 men, under the direction of the street cleaning department, attacked the snow to keep traffic open in a few of the principal business streets. These same men quit work during the gale last night and it was feared they might not report today.

Many commuters failed to reach the city this morning owing to crippled train service from nearby New York and New Jersey towns. Many New Jersey trains were canceled.

Fire alarm circuits in all the outlying districts of New York city, Jersey City and Hoboken were demoralized. In New York, firemen were sent out on patrol duty, while in the New Jersey cities hurry calls were sent for all policemen and firemen off duty to report.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. reported that only five of its out-of-town wires were up.

Twentieth Century Lost.

Among other trains reported lost was the Twentieth Century Limited. Between Peekskill and Cold Springs, a distance of about 11 miles, 30 broken telegraph poles are down. Albany and Buffalo were out of communication, and New York Central trains between those points were reported lost.

The storm put nearly every wireless station along the coast hereabouts out of commission and after 6 o'clock last night communication with ships at sea was impossible. The aerials of local stations were so crippled by sleet and snow they were useless.

Liners Held Up.

The storm held up liners in the outer harbor all night and menaced shipping along the coast. Two barges sank off Governor's Island. Both had been torn from their moorings by the gale.

The four-masted schooner Jacob S. Winslow, lumber laden for Providence from Fernandina, went ashore on Block Island. Her crew of nine was brought ashore by life savers, but one man returned to the ship later and was drowned. A tug boat lost four of her tow barges in Long Island sound between Bridgeport and New Haven and eight persons aboard them were saved with difficulty. An unknown schooner is pounding to pieces on Thimble Island near New London. It is feared her crew was lost.

CLEVELAND HIT AGAIN BY SNOW AND WIND

Cleveland, March 2.—Cleveland was staggered by another blizzard today by which traffic was greatly delayed and which caused much suffering among the poorer classes. A biting gale from off the lake raged all day Sunday and continued today. This was accompanied by snowfall and the temperature this morning was 12 degrees above zero. All trains on trunk railroads were late, those from the east being eight hours behind schedule.

A NEW BOGUS $10 BILL

Washington, Feb. 26. — A new counterfeit $10 note has made its appearance the secret service announced in a circular issued today. The note is of the series of 1901 and the number of the specimen is "D46792035."

Old Mother Hubbard.

A rare discovery has been made in the realm of literature—nothing less than the author of "Old Mother Hubbard," whose lines, unprotected by copyright, were appropriated by successive editors of Mother Goose without the least bit of a "thank you."

The discovery of the name of the author was made by a clergyman of the church of England, the present vicar of Yealmpton, in County Devon, who has given the news of his happy finding to the press. He says that the author was Sarah Catherine Martin, who wrote the imperishable rhyme more than a hundred years ago, and that Mother Hubbard herself was housekeeper to the squire of Yealmpton. The pronunciation of this name is not given, but taking the hungry dog of the poem into account, one may guess it off as yelp-ton.

OF 25 VESSELS DUE, ONLY ONE REPORTED; SCHOOLS CLOSE DOORS

New York, March 2.—No milk trains reached the city during the forenoon. Of 25 vessels due at the port of New York today only one, the Delaware of the Clyde Line, from Philadelphia, had reported before noon. All trains to and from the west and south were subject to indefinite delay.

In the city, cars, wagons and automobiles were stalled everywhere, deserted by their drivers. Suburban towns were without electric lights last night and will be again tonight, falling wires having made it necessary to cut off the current.

Many schools in the suburbs were closed today and hundreds of factories were idle.

GROUND HOG STOPS N. Y. C.

New York Central Road Tied Up by Little Animal.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The New York Central railroad was tied up by a groundhog yesterday. The little animal bored its way into a coinduit at the Main street crossing, short circuiting all signal wires. The Wildey street semaphore flopped up and down, alternating between "danger" and "clear." Then it was noticed that all the signals were doing a dance.

The gateman at the crossing looked into the conduit and saw the groundhog. Laborers were summoned and a fire was started to smoke out the animal.

The towerman at the south of the station, seeing smoke, thought the crossing was on fire and stopped all northbound trains, including fast western expresses. After a while the groundhog capitulated and traffic was resumed.

PHILADELPHIA PARALYZED BY RECORD-BREAKING BLIZZARD

Philadelphia, March 2.—Philadelphians arose today to find the city in the grip of one of the worst blizzards that has struck this section in many years. Suburbanites were obliged to dig through snow banks that had drifted fence high and traffic on most of the surface car lines was at a standstill. Conditions on the steam roads to outlying sections were little better and thousands of persons were late in reaching their places of employment while others did not get to the city at all.

Railroad traffic between this city and New York, which was completely tied to the greater part of last night, was resumed early today, but there was no attempt made to maintain schedules.

Several of the trains which had been "missing" between here and New York last night reached the city after daybreak, and it was believed that by midday the service would be practically normal.

Paralyzed wire service and broken semaphore arms were given as the principal reasons for the delay. The "Broadway limited," the Pennsylvania's 24-hour Chicago train, which left New York at 2:45 yesterday afternoon, did not arrive here until early today. Similar conditions prevailed on the Baltimore & Ohio and Reading railroads.

Telegraph and telephone companies sent men out when the storm was at its height last night to repair the broken wires and other damage, but wire communication with New York was still badly crippled today and it was not expected that normal service could be resumed for several days. Damage in this city and the surrounding country was heavy.

Numerous plate glass windows were broken here, houses were unroofed, telegraph and electric light poles were leveled and signs were torn from their hangings. No one was seriously injured, as far as could be learned.

Shipping on the Delaware river, which had been almost completely tied up since an early hour last night, was resumed today.

METEOR DESTROYS HOUSES

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Feb. 26.—A number of houses were destroyed by a huge meteorite which descended today in the village of Jendkovitzy in the Polish province of Kieloe. The meteorite emitted sulphurus fumes.

$90,000 FOR EDUCATION

New York, Feb. 27.—For the promotion of education among Armenians, Sarkis G. Telfeyan, who died January 21, left the sum of $90,000 in a will filed for probate here today.

Must Beat Woman to Hold His Power

"BATH HOUSE JOHN"

Chicago, Feb. 28.—"Bath House John" Coughlin, for many years Democratic alderman from the first ward and in his way a national character, will be opposed for re-election by a woman.

Miss Marion Blake was nominated by the Progressives in that ward at the recent primaries, at which 50,000 women voted for the first time, and will attempt to defeat "Bathhouse John."

For years he has been the political czar of the ward, ruling through his free donations to the poor who made his saloon their clubhouse.

Self Heating Iron

New "Standard" Makes and contains its own Heat. Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking.

Saves Its Cost Every Month. Economical, safe, convenient. The "Standard" is stove, fuel heat — all in one. Fire is inside. Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; Iron any place, any room, on porch or under shade Tree. Go right along one thing after another

All kinds of clothes ironed better in half the time. No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "Standard" is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. Right size, right shape, right weight. Cheapest fuel, two cents does ordinary family ironing. Every iron tested before shipping. Ready for use when received. Price low—$4.50. Sent anywhere.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY Men or Women. Quick, easy, sure. All year business. Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. Every woman needs it. Price low—all can afford it. HOW THEY DO SELL—Even 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 5 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families—sell 8. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for description, agents selling plan. How to get FREE SAMPLE. C. BROWN MFG. CO. 2223 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati O.

OWN A BUSINESS
WE WILL HELP YOU.

"I made $88.16 first three days, writes Mr. Reed, of Ohio. Mr. Woodward earns $170 a month. Mr. M. L. Smith turned out $301 in two weeks. Rev. Crawford made $7.00 first day. See what they have done, judge what you can do.

LET US START YOU in Gold, Silver, Nickel and metal plating. Prof. Gray's new electro machine plates on watches, jewelry, tableware and metal goods. Prof. Gray's New Royal Immersion Process latest method. Goods come out instantly with fine brilliant, beautiful thick plate, guaranteed 3 to 10 yrs. No polishing or grinding. Every family, hotel and restaurant want goods plated.

PLATERS HAVE ALL THEY CAN DO. People bring it. You can hire boys to do the plating as we do. Men and women gather work for small per cent. Work is fine—no way to do it better. No experience required. we teach you. Recipes, Formulas, Trade Secrets Free. Outfits ready for work when received. Materials cost about ten cents to do $1.00 worth of plating.

Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and SAMPLE FREE. Don't wait. Send us your Address anyway. GRAY & CO. PLATING WORKS, 220 Gray Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Senator 'Stumped' by Income Tax Law

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—Income tax returns will be within the law if made on Monday. This ruling was made Saturday by the solicitor of internal revenue when applied to by a senator today, who was laboring under some excitement when he called, so the story goes, because he had not the data at hand to file his statement. He said he was unable to tell what his taxes were.

Clerks of the senate were kept busy Saturday filling out blanks for senators who passed the law, and who apparently do not know what it means.

The senator in question came to make his return and then discovered he had to state what taxes he paid. He was stumped and said he did not know. Apparently there was much more of the detail that he did not know. In his fear of being in contempt of the inquisitor, the senator called up the internal revenue department and was then informed that the department had ruled that March 1 was the last day for making returns, but that the day falling on Sunday, the ruling was made that returns made Monday would be within the law.

DUAL INQUIRY IS PROMISED

Commission as Well as Jury to Probe Political Assessments.

Columbus March 2.—The investigation by the state civil service commission of the charges that state employes under civil service have solicited contributions to promote interests of candidates will begin at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning it was announced by the commission today. Prosecutor Turner of Franklin county, it was said, would be subpoenaed as a witness before the commission.

Turner has announced that he would not voluntarily testify before the commission. He also announced Saturday that the Franklin county grand jury would investigate the charges against civil service employes when it convenes Wednesday.

UTAH MOOSE ARE ACTIVE

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 26.—The convention of Utah Progressives adapted at its first session today a platform declaring for maintainance of the party and for the nomination of complete tickets.

This Bunch of Tires Will Make Several Dollars Profit
Put Yourself Where This Man Is.

$250.00 MONTH REPAIRING TIRES

Automobile business growing fast. Enormous field for tire repairing. Each Auto Sold Means More Tires to Mend. Punctures and blowouts are common. Tires need retreading and vulcanizing. Something going wrong all the time. Thousands forced to buy new tires because they can't get old ones fixed. Think of the old bicycle days, repair shops on every corner—all making money. Autos make same proposition — only ten times bigger and better. Users of Haywood Tire Repair Plants are making big money. A man who bought a plant September, 1911, writes he has cleared over $3,000. Be the first to start. Experience unnecessary. You learn quick. Simply follow directions. Business comes fast and easy.

Repair Tires at Home young men!—repair father's tires—get the money he pays garage man. Get the neighbors' work. Auto owners—repair your own tires—save money—have outfits for home use. Anyhow investigate. Send today for catalog explaining wonderful money making possibilities in this field.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT CO.
713 Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

ROMANCE GONE FROM 'WIRELESS'

Gold Lace and Glory Depart and "Mr. Operator" Is "Sparks."

Wireless aboard steamers and vessels in the coastwise trade, as well as lake trade, has been brought down to a plain commercial basis, instead of romance, according to Fred J. Irving, of New York, who for many years past has been identified with wireless companies and who was in Detroit yesterday. Mr. Irving was connected with the United Wireless Co., about 10 years ago, when but a half dozen boats on the Pacific coast were equipped with wireless apparatus. He has watched the progress of wireless until today even the small lumber and fishing schooners of the coast are equipped.

"At first when the big sea going boats were equipped with wireless," said Mr. Irving, "few people thought that it would be necessary to equip coasters or lake carriers. Today nearly every boat plying your chain of lakes, and all boats carrying freight and passengers along the coast, are equipped with wireless.

"In the early days I was an operator on the eastern seaboard. I went west and was later appointed installation superintendent for the United Wireless Co. We equipped a few boats that sailed between Honolulu and San Francisco. I sailed to Honolulu and Australia on the Mariposa. A commercial telegrapher that I was 'breaking in' and myself were resplendent in new uniforms of blue. A goodly supply of gold lace and stripes was in evidence.

"The passengers looked on us as bigger men than the captain of the ship. The captain resented this and the first night out I received three or four messages containing orders from the owners to the captain. I took them up on the bridge where the old skipper swore as he bemoaned the day that brought him in such close touch with 'landlubbers who knew nothing about runnin' ships at sea.'

"The wireless operator in that day presided as host at one of the tables in the dining salon. Passengers flocked to the operating room and sent messages at 50 cents a word just for the fun of the thing and the sensation it would cause when Miss Blank or Miss Brown displayed the message to friends.

"For several years there was a dearth of good competent operators and we held our place in the limelight. Then came the Marconi company and a demand for wireless aboard more ships. Young men installed wireless apparatus at their homes and it was all the regular men aboard ship could do to 'get in' and be heard.

"With the universal use of wireless, the operators 'came down a pag.' People no longer flocked to the operating room to view the apparatus that crashed out as the electric current leaped across the spark gap. Less gold lace was in evidence and the operator soon began to answer to the name of 'Sparks.' He signed the ship's rolls like any other man and came under the supervision of the captain.

"The romance and glory of wireless faded away into the broad feeling of commercialism. Today the rates have been reduced to a practical point and business men on the high seas may keep in touch with their office at a small expense.

"On some of the bigger European liners the wireless operator and the purser edit a paper containing latest stock and market quotations and a resume of the big news of the day. This is sent out by land stations.

"Even the captains have taken kindly to the wireless because of the ships at sea that have summoned aid in time of distress. The feeling that once existed has given way. The officers now believe wireless is a protective as well as commercial addition to sea trade. This is shown here. Your lake going passenger vessels are equipped with wireless and it is used to good advantage.

"However the romance of wireless is dead—it has given way to commercialism, just as the pony express gave way to the steam train and the stage coach to the interurban electric car."

REFUGEES ARE COMING HIGH

Washington, Feb. 26.—Mexican refugees, soldiers, women, children and camp followers harbored on the border, have cost the United States $142,254 so far and will cost $75,000 a month hereafter.

CARRY OUT WILSON VIEWS

Washington, Feb. 28.—Bills designed to regulate development of the resources of the federal government lands in the west, in accordance with the administration's views, were introduced in both houses of congress today.

Plum Worth $10,000 a Year Falls to Folk

JOSEPH W. FOLK.
PHOTO © 1913
BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Washington, Feb. 288.—Joseph W. Folk, solicitor of the state department and former governor of Missouri, has accepted the new post of chief counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission at a salary of $10,000 a year.

The office of chief counsellor has just been created under the wide powers given the commission by law, and the appointment will not require Presidential sanction nor confirmation by the senate. Legal work of the commission, always a large factor in its operations, has assumed tremendous proportions since the valuation of the country's interstate carriers was undertaken.

AVIATOR DIVES INTO SEA

Engine Goes Dead as Wind Catches Machine in Descent.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—H. W. Blakeley, an aviator, had a narrow escape from death in San Francisco Bay last evening. He was returning from a successful flight in an aeroplane from above Napa Valley. At a height of 5,000 feet he was preparing for a long slant which would have landed him on the stand near the Panama-Pacific Exposition when a gust of wind caught his planes and the engine went dead. Blakeley made a long dive, but could not escape the sea. His aeroplane hit the water at a speed of 50 miles an hour, but the gasoline tanks kept it afloat. Blakeley was taken off by a tug, which also towed his aeroplane to land.

BLAMES HASTY MARRIAGE

Judge in Refusing Decree Gives Opinion on Divorce Evil.

Cleveland, Feb. 28.—"I don't want to grant either of you a divorce; I want to get your child out of the institution where she is now and into a home with her mother and father, if possible."

That is what Common Pleas Judge F. B. Gott told Perry Traxler and his wife, who were fighting yesterday for divorce and the custody of their daughter, Nola, 3. They were married February 17, 1910, after a short acquaintance.

"The divorce evil is no more deserving of attention than the hasty marriage evil," said Judge Gott. "About 75 per cent of the marriages that fail are contracted on short acquaintance, before the parties have time properly to know each other."

The judge declared neither Mr. nor Mrs. Traxler seemed to want a divorce and he passed the case to give them a chance to settle their trouble and make a home for their baby.

WOMEN BURN OLD CHURCH

Militants Destroy Historic Structure in Scotland.

Dunbar, Scotland, Feb. 26.—An arson squad of militant suffragettes today burned to the ground the historic parish church of the village of Whitekirk. A quantity of suffrage literature was left strewn about the scene.

The church was erected in the sixteenth century and contained many relics of the battle in which the Scots were routed by Oliver Cromwell's forces in 1650. In the vicinity is the famous battle ground of Dunbar, where the English defeated the Scots in 1296 and caused John Baliol to give up the crown of Scotland.

We Want Every Man to Have This Handy 6-In-One Tool Combination

Another Special Offer for Weekly Blade Readers Offer—39 Cents—Postpaid

This Crocodile Wrench is called "six handy tools in one. It is a pipe wrench, a nut wrench, a screwdriver, and has three dies for cleaning and rethreading rusted and battered bolts. The dies fit all bolts used on standard farm machinery. Drop forged from finest tool steel—scientifically tempered. Blade readers can get it for 39 cents postpaid. Be sure to send the coupon with your name and address.

COUPON
FOR WEEKLY BLADE READERS.
This Coupon and 39 cents will entitle any reader of the Weekly Blade to one Crocodile Wrench, sent postage prepaid.

Weekly Blade Premium Department, Toledo, Ohio.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Railway Mail Clerk examinations everywhere soon; $75 month. Schedule and sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 27, Rochester, N. Y.

Men 20 to 40 Prepare for Locomotive Firemen and Brakemen; $80, $140; Electric Motormen and Conductors, $60, $100; experience unnecessary; small tuition. 797 Railway Ins. Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

$$$$$$$$$—Hustling Man or Woman Representative wanted in each locality—18 to 50 years of age. To join this Society and introduce our Memberships. Part or full time. $50.00 to $500.00 a month. Every Member you recommend gives you a steady income each month thereafter. Honorable and dignified engagement. Experience is not required. Only one appointment in each locality—hurry and be the first to apply. Write the I-L-U, 1256, Covington, Ky.

Men for Electric Railway Motormen and Conductors; fine opportunity; about $80 monthly. experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address Box S-170, care The Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies—Three bright, capable ladies for 1914 to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Co., Omaha, Nebr. Dept. B.

Active canvassers for ladies' and children's sanitary goods, fully guaranteed; 100 per cent profit. Fair Mfg. Co., Box 50, Racine, Wis.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The new profession for ladies. Teach the Valvetina System of Home Beauty Culture and sell dealers; $3 to $10 a day at home or traveling. Goodrich Drug Co., Dept. 6, Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands of government positions open to men and women over 18. $65 to $150 month. Vacations Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 31, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Several honest, industrious persons to distribute religious literature; salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Dept. 22, Atlanta, Ga.

Ambitious Person May Earn $15 to $25 weekly during spare time at home, writing for newspapers. Send for particulars. 7, Press Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Write Moving Picture Plays; $50 each; all or spare time; no correspondence course; details free. Atlas Pub. Co., 145, Cincinnati, O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Start Money-Making Business at Home, steady work and income; good side line; particulars free. Catawba Mercantile Agency, Rock Hill, S. C.

AGENTS.

Make $30 to $60 weekly selling our new 300 candle power gasoline table and hanging lamp for homes, stores, halls, churches; no wick, no chimney, no mantle trouble; costs 1c per night; exclusive territory; we loan you sample. Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 1597 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Forty Competent Men Wanted—Handle branch agencies, paying $5 day upward; give references, experience. Modern Specialties, Racine, Wis.

Sell high class goods to families. Best proposition. Big profits. Self sellers. Write Carnation Toilet Co., 3024 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Agents sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear and Sweaters for largest manufacturer in America. Easy work. Big pay. Complete outfit free. Write Madison Mills, Dept. 1-E, 590 Broadway, N.Y. City

Agents selling our lines make enormous profits and nice watch free. Write Pemco, Louisville, Ky.

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POULTRY.

Indian Runner Ducks, Most Profitable fowl; book, "Culture of Ducks," free. Mrs. J. A. Pugh, South Williamsport, Pa.

Treated Snakebites All His Life—Is Killed by One

Calcutta, British India, Feb. 28.—Dr. Frederick Fox, an Australian scientist, who devoted his life to the treatment of snake bites, died today as the result of a bite from a snake which he was using for experimental purposes.

Dr. Fox fell a victim while he was attempting to prove the efficacy of what he claimed was a sure antidote to the virus of the snake. He had just finished treating a goat which had been bitten and had succeeded in saving its life when he was attacked by a Krait. This snake, which is peculiar to British India, is a very venomous reptile, possessing grooved poison fangs and solid upper teeth behind them. During its attack on the doctor the snake inflicted five punctures.

The doctor, who had often voluntarily submitted to snake bites in order to demonstrate the efficacy of his cure, smilingly incised four of the punctures, but the fifth escaped his notice. Later in the day symptoms of poisoning developed. The antidote made by Dr. Fox was used, but it was too late and Dr. Fox was added to the roll of martyrs to science.

PASTORS HAVE A FIGHT

Preacher Says John Wesley Hill Hit Him.

Hartford, Conn., March 3.—After a debate on Socialism in Unity Hall here last night, the debaters, Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill and the Rev. J. C. Hogan, of Monroe, N. Y., engaged in a heated argument in an ante-room, during which Mr. Hogan claims Dr. Hill struck him with his fist.

Friends separated the two and the police were called. No arrests were made. During the debate the Rev. Mr. Hogan produced what he purported to be copies of court records of cases in which Dr. Hill had figured. The arguments in the ante-room started, it is said, when Dr. Hill tried to secure possession of the documents to prevent publication.

Dr. Hill is president of the International Peace Forum and widely known as a lecturer. He was formerly pastor of the Metropolitan Temple (Methodist Episcopal) in New York City.

BEGINS A STUDENT CAMPAIGN

John R. Mott Opens Great Meeting in New York.

New York, March 2.—Dr. John R. Mott, the American layman, who is recognized as the foremost foreign missionary leader of the world, began last night a student campaign in this city similar to that maintained by him in many student centers of Europe and Asia.

His opening meeting was before a thousand men, not all of them students, assembled by John D. Rockefeller,, jr.'s Bible class in Calvary Baptist church. John D. Rockefeller, jr., president and Dr. Mott spoke of the responsibility of men in the nonchristian world.

Tomorrow night in Carnegie Hall, and thereafter daily until Friday in Columbia university gymnasium, the campaign will proceed.

There are 20,000 students in the greater city.

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